

C O

Conclusions about the assault of May 24.

The editorial office of "The Voice of Mexico" demands that I be held responsible for defamation, for having expressed before the tribunal for security, the belief that the directors of "The Voice of Mexico" like other agents of the GPU receive aid from their master.

I have made an effort to show in this document, and I have hope that I have succeeded, that "The Voice of Mexico" is in every sense of the word, the organ of the GPU. The periodical has no other policy, than that which the Kremlin inspires through its agents for the conduct of the GPU. It defends all the crimes of the GPU and vilifies all its enemies. The most scandalous torrent of its calumnies it directed for many years against me.

I felt obliged, later, to show the participation of the directors of the Communist Party of Mexico and of "The Voice of Mexico", in the attempt. All of the leaders of the Communist Party took part in the preparation for the assault; some of them, also, took part in the material execution of the plot.

The moral preparation had, mainly, the form of a continuous, systematic, and perfidious calumny against me, which included the most grave and injurious accusations.

The same persons, after having carried out the attempt tried to deceive the investigation (agency) and public opinion, aided by a new torrent of calumnies (the theory that it was a "suicide", etc).

All of this work, from the beginning to the end, was in response to the interests of the GPU and came about as a result of its orders. The leaders of the Communist Party in Mexico and the directors of "The Voice of Mexico" had acted as agents of the GPU. It does not constitute a defamation to state that some of them or the GPU were in the pay of the organization. In addition, I have presented numerous testimonies to the effect that the leaders of the sections of the Comintern, in all parts of the world, are in the pay of the Kremlin.

People whose political career has been based on calumny against me, have less right than anyone else to speak of defamation. I have presented in addition many proofs of these calumnies. It would be impossible to imagine a calumny made with worse intentions.

I am certain, because of this, that Mexican justice, will not only reject the accusation of "defamation against me" but will also seek those responsible (for the attacks) on the staff of "The Voice of Mexico", for the calumnious accusations and will find for them the most severe kind of punishment to fit their systematic and evil intentioned calumny. August 17, 1940. Coyocacan. Leon Trotsky. (signed.)

DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR THE MEXICAN TRIUNPHAL

1. Copy of the budgets of the Comintern published officially in the years 1929 and 1930.
2. The pamphlet, "Thesis and Resolutions of the 12th Session" containing financial information for the year 1930.
3. Quotation from the book of S. Matorras, "Communism in Spain."
4. Letter of Benjamin Gitlow, dated July 25, 1940.
5. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated July 29, 1940.
6. Affidavit of Josef Zach, dated July 25, 1940.
7. Statement of Walter Krivitsky.
8. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated August 9, 1940.

The present document has been prepared for judicial purposes and not for political aims. But the criminal action of the so-called Communist Party of Mexico comes as a result of political aims. The attempt of May 26 was of the same character. It is impossible to understand the technique of this crime and even less the motives which caused it, without discovering, although it may be at great depths, the substratum of political activity, behind the attempt.

At the present time public opinion has no doubt about the fact that the attempt was organized by the GPU, principal organ of Stalin's domination. The oligarchy of the Kremlin has a totalitarian character, that is to say, it subjugates all of the social, political, and ideological functions of the life of the country and destroys the least manifestations of criticism and of independent opinion. The totalitarian character of the policies of the Kremlin are not the result of the personal character of Stalin, but rather result from the situation of the new governing clique which is before the face of the people.

Lacking information, ideas, or independent influence, the leaders of the sections of the Comintern know too well that their situation is made or unmade along with that of the Kremlin. In the economic sense they live on the alms of the GPU. Their fight for existence is thus reduced to a desperate defense of the Kremlin against any opposition. They cannot begin to understand the justice, and for that reason, the danger of criticism coming from those called Trotskyists. But this doubles their hatred of me and my partisans. Just like their masters in the Kremlin, the leaders of the Communist parties cannot criticize the true ideas of the Fourth International, but by having recourse to falsifications and deceptions, which are exported from Moscow in unlimited quantities. In conduct of the Mexican Stalinists, there is similarly, nothing "national": they simply translate into Spanish the policies of Stalin and the orders of the GPU.

RJB:MN
65-29162 -

September 19, 1940

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY
PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Special Agent in Charge
New Haven, Connecticut

Re: Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd,
with aliases;
Espionage.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of the report of Special Agent C. A. Mahan dated at New Haven, Connecticut, on September 14, 1940, and it is noted that this report on pages 2, 3 and 4 contains considerable information concerning the contacts of Mahan with officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Newport, Rhode Island, particularly [redacted] who furnished information to Agent Mahan in confidence.

It is pointed out that copies of reports submitted in this case are being furnished to other governmental agencies, and it is therefore very improper to set out the manner in which information of this kind is obtained, particularly when it is obtained in confidence from a source which it appears is especially cooperative.

RECORDED & INDEXED 29162 60

You are therefore instructed to correct pages 2, 3 and 4 of the reference report to delete the undesirable information, particularly the manner in which the information was secured. It is, of course, satisfactory to set out the contents of the telegram, but you should not go into detail as to the manner in which it was obtained or the identity of the persons who cooperate with your office.

Kindly furnish five copies of the corrected pages to the Bureau immediately, so that they may be inserted in the Bureau's copies of this report.

★ SEP 19 1940 Very truly yours,

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

cc - New York

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Haven, Connecticut

CM:JM

September 20, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JACQUES MORNAUD VAN DEN DRESCHD
with aliases
SYLVIA AGELOFF with alias
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau Letter of September 19, 1940, requesting that the New Haven Office correct the report of Special Agent C. A. MAHAN, dated New Haven, Connecticut, September 14, 1940, and furnish the Bureau with corrected pages No. two, three, and four, deleting information regarding the talks with the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

There is forwarded herewith five copies of corrected pages two, three, four, five, six, eight, and nine, which it was found necessary to correct in order to properly protect the informants in this case.

Very truly yours,

J. J. McGuire

J. J. MCGUIRE
Special Agent in Charge

INCL 6

RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
5	SEP 23 1940
INDEXED	MAINTAINED

25

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Haven, Connecticut

CM: jm
65-226

September 20, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DEN RESCHD
with aliases
SYLVIA AGELOFF with alias
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent C. A. MAHAN in the above-entitled matter dated New Haven, Connecticut, 9/14/40.

This is to advise the Bureau that confidential informant A mentioned in that report is [REDACTED] Newport, Rhode Island, office of the Western Union Telegraph Company; that confidential informant B mentioned in this report is [REDACTED] Western Union Telegraph office at Newport, Rhode Island. Confidential informant C mentioned in this report is [REDACTED] Western Union Telegraph office at Newport, Rhode Island.

The above is furnished for your information in this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. J. McGuire

J. J. MCGUIRE
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED

&
INDEXED

6/X
211-1-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 23 1940

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RJD:ACR

September 16, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. T. R. CLARK

RE: JOSEPH ALBERT OF ALBERTA

Reference is made to my memorandum of this same date concerning the above-named individual.

A search of the indices in the File Section and in the Identification Section has failed to reveal any information concerning him.

Rec. act. full.

R. J. Brandt

COPIES DESTROYED*
193 SEP 6 1960

29-62 -63
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 21 1963
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMM. UNIT
FIVE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MCS:sac
9:20 a.m.

September 20, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Re: FRANK JACSON

During a telephonic conversation with Assistant Special Agent in Charge R. A. Guerin at New York City, he remarked that [REDACTED], the occupant of the house where Harari had been in New York City has now been found by the New York City Office to be a New York City policeman, presently in attendance at the New York City Police Training School. Harari has been determined to be located at Cornell University. Mr. Guerin informed he was furnishing the Bureau complete information on this by letter so that the Bureau could determine whether it was advisable to set out leads to locate and interview Harari.

Respectfully,

M. C. Spear

M. C. Spear

RECORDED & INDEXED 65-29162-64X

CH-23

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MCS:sac
3:20 p.m.

September 9, 1940

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Mr. Winthrop Crane of the office of Fletcher Warren, State Department Telephone Extension 152, telephoned me to inquire whether in connection with the assassination of Leon Trotsky the FBI was interested in the Arenal brothers, remarking that he had some information to indicate they were in New York City.

I subsequently informed Mr. Crane by telephone that we had been in touch with Mr. Murphy of the European Division of the State Department concerning the Trotsky assassination and we would appreciate receiving any information which comes to the attention of the State Department concerning this matter.

Respectfully,

M. O. Spear
M. O. Spear

*Letter to
NYC -
re Foster
San Antonio
197/158/10*

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-64
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 SEP 26 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York, N.Y.**

Houston FILE NO. **62-20**

REPORT MADE AT Houston, Texas	DATE WHEN MADE 9-25-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/12/40	REPORT MADE BY R. N. HOSTENY
TITLE JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases: Jacques Monard, Jack Monard, Frank Jacson, Frank Jackson; SYLVIA AGELOFF, with aliases: Sylvia Agaloff, Sylvia Azeloff.			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING.
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;">Eastern Airlines does not maintain list of incoming passengers at Brownsville, Texas, Airport as such records are returned to the point of departure. No record of subject VAN DENDRESCHD entering into Mexico during June, July and August from Brownsville Airport via Pan American Airlines. Subject AGELOFF departed 8:10 A.M., August 9, 1940 via Pan American Airlines from Brownsville, Texas, for Mexico City. AGELOFF believed to have left New York City 7:15 P.M. August 8, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for Brownsville, Texas.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">R.U.C.</p> <p><u>REFERENCE:</u> Bureau letter to New York Office, September 4, 1940.</p> <p><u>DETAILS:</u> At Brownsville, Texas:</p> <p>The following information was telephonically received from Special Agent in Charge E. L. RICHMOND with the request to verify the statements of the subjects: Subject VAN DENDRESCHD stated he departed from New York City on June 30, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for Laredo, Texas, where he reportedly walked across the International Bridge and boarded a train, the National Lines of Mexico, for Mexico City, D.F. Subject AGELOFF stated she departed from New York City on June 30, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for New Orleans, Louisiana. AGELOFF further said</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. L. Richmond</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>3 - Bureau - cc Re. State Dept. 10/2/40</p> <p>2 - New York</p> <p>2 - Houston</p>		<p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">65-12</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: right;">SEP 28 1940</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">SEP 28 AM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIVE</p>	

62-20, R. N. HOSTENY, Houston, 9-25-40.

that on August 7th or 8th, 1940, she departed from Brownsville, Texas, via Pan American Airlines for Mexico City, D. F.

Upon completion of the following investigation a summary thereof was telephonically submitted to Special Agent in Charge RICHMOND.

At Brownsville, Texas:

[REDACTED] Pan American Airlines, Brownsville Airport, made available the Pan American passenger lists for travel from the Brownsville Airport into Mexico. After a search of the passenger lists for the months of June, July and August, 1940, [REDACTED] stated there was no record of Subject VAN DENDRESCHD traveling under that name or any of his known aliases.

It was ascertained from [REDACTED] that the last known entry of VAN DENDRESCHD at the Brownsville Airport occurred June 13, 1940 at which time the subject as FRANK JACSON arrived at 4:30 P.M. via Pan American Airlines from Mexico City, D. F., and left at 6:00 P.M. that evening via Eastern Airlines for New York City.

[REDACTED] further declared his records reflected that subject AGELOFF departed from the Brownsville Airport at 9:10 A.M., August 9, 1940 via Pan American Airlines bound for Mexico City, D. F. He stated AGELOFF was listed on the passenger list as SYLVIA AGELOFF. He informed the other passengers on that trip were as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Home Address</u>
LEO/CHERTOK	37	New York City
JOHN/MICCOIN	62	Schenectady, N. Y.
AUDREY/TOWNSEND	21	Saugahick, Conn.
OLGA/EETANCOURT	22	Mexico
DEWITT/MARTINE	60	Mexico
COLUMBUS/BRYANT	41	Whitewright, Texas
CARLOS/SZAPIRO	32	Mexico
ERNESTO REZA/RIVERA	48	Mexico
MADGE/KIRKPATRICK	53	
MARIO/CASASUS	47	Mexico

Effort was made to ascertain if the subjects had traveled to Brownsville, Texas, via Eastern Airlines. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Eastern Airlines, Brownsville Airport, advised that there was no record maintained of incoming passengers at the Brownsville

62-20, R. N. HOSTENY, Houston, 9-25-40.

Airport office. He stated that the passenger lists of each flight are handed to him upon the arrival of the plane and that he immediately thereafter returns the passenger lists to the particular office from which the passengers emanated. He declared, however, that he did maintain records of telegraphic requests made to him by other Eastern Airlines Offices for transportation of their passengers on connecting airlines.

He advised from a search of these records that he had received on August 8, 1940 a request from the New York City Eastern Airline office to obtain reservations for, among other persons, a Mrs. AGELOFF on the 9:10 A.M., August 9, 1940 Pan American Airline flight to Mexico City, D. F. He advised that the instant telegram stated the reservations requested were to be made for passengers leaving New York City via Eastern Airlines at 7:15 P.M., August 8, 1940, and who would, therefore, be scheduled to arrive in Brownsville, Texas, at 8:10 A.M., August 9, 1940.

██████████ stated, however, that the passengerlist of that flight, which could be located at their New York City office, would have to be examined to definitely ascertain if Mrs. AGELOFF actually rode that plane to Brownsville, Texas.

██████████ advised that this telegram also requested like reservations be made for the following persons: KILCOIN, MARTINE, MISS TOWNSEND, CHERTOK, and MISS BEATANCOURT. He said that the given names of the above people were not set out in the telegram. It should be noted, however, the full names of the above parties are set out hereinabove.

Other means of transportation into Mexico from Brownsville, Texas, are by automobile and railroad, the National Lines of Mexico. The train, however, is boarded at Matamoras, Mexico, two miles southwest of Brownsville. To check entries into Mexico other than by Pan American Airlines contact must be had with the Mexican Immigration and Customs Officials for examination of their records, and, upon instructions from the Special Agent in Charge, no contact was had with the Mexican officials.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At New York City: Will ascertain from the Eastern Airlines the time and date of departure and destination of the subjects. It should be noted that Subject VAN DENDRESCHD stated he departed from New

62-20, R. N. HOSTENY, Houston, 9-25-40

York on June 30, 1940 via Eastern Airlines for Laredo, Texas. However, the closest point to Laredo to which Eastern Airlines travels is San Antonio, Texas. Subject AGELOFF stated she left New York City, August 7, 1940 via Eastern Airlines. However, information set out in this report indicates she left New York City via Eastern Airlines, 7:15 P.M., August 8, 1940. She also stated that VAN DENDRESCHD left New York City via Eastern Airlines for New Orleans on June 30, 1940

- - - REFERRED UPON COMPLETION - - -

3

New York, New York

WLT:MER
62-6870

September 26, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Buffalo, New York

Re: FRANK JACSON, with aliases;
SYLVIA AGELOFF, with alias;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

The above case, of which New York is the office of origin, concerns investigation surrounding the assassination of LEON TROTSKY by JACSON on August 20, 1940.

On September 18, 1940, Mr. C. H. CARSON of the Bureau telephonically advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge R. A. Guerin that the State Department had received a telegram from the American Embassy, Mexico City, who had received information from a reliable source that one JOSE HARARI, a citizen of the Argentine, who, on June 28, 1940, received transit certificate No. 347 from the American Consul in Mexico City, was in possession of information concerning the TROTSKY assassination. Mr. CARSON further advised that HARARI could be located through J. H. COOPER, 351 West 19th Street, New York City. It was indicated that HARARI was strongly suspected of being connected with the O.G.P.U.

Mr. CARSON requested that HARARI be interviewed for whatever information he might have concerning the TROTSKY matter.

It was ascertained through [REDACTED] 351 West 19th Street, a New York Police officer, that HARARI had visited him for a few days but had left on September 16, 1940, to attend Cornell University where he is on an exchange scholarship from Mexico. [REDACTED] advised that he felt certain that HARARI could be located through the Registrar at Cornell University.

It was also suggested that HARARI may be located through the Cosmopolitan Club of Cornell University, which maintains a dormitory near the University campus. DEXE

It is requested that HARARI be located and interviewed for all information in his possession concerning the TROTSKY assassination. For the assistance of the Buffalo Office in conducting the requested investigation, a copy of the report of Special Agent George J. Starr dated at New York City, September 3, 1940, in the above-entitled case, is being furnished with this letter.

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SAC, Buffalo
September 26, 1940
62-6870

In the event HARARI is not located at Cornell University, it is suggested that the State Department be contacted through the Bureau to ascertain his present whereabouts through his port of entry into the United States.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
cc Bureau ✓

6

3

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RJB:NTP
65-29162

September 25, 1940

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

*REPLY to
mess for*

*to
me
D*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

S

S

Respectfully,

R. J. Brandt
R. J. Brandt

Attachment

RECORDED

65-29162-66

264

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York, New York**

FILE NO. **65-738**

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FILES

REPORT MADE AT New Orleans, Louisiana	DATE WHEN MADE 9/26/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/24/40	REPORT MADE BY N. O. SCOTT
TITLE JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases: Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard; SYLVIA AGELOFF, alias Silvia Azeloff.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED], Eastern Air Lines, New Orleans, La., contacted with negative results. All bellhops, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, contacted with negative results.

R. U. C.

REFERENCE:

Letter from Bureau dated 9/4/40, Bureau file 65-29162; report of Special Agent N. O. SCOTT, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated 9/13/40.

DETAILS:

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Agent contacted [REDACTED] of the Eastern Air Lines, who advised that he could not recall anything whatsoever pertaining to the subject in instant case. Photograph of subject JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD was exhibited to him, whereupon he advised that due to the fact that he sells so many tickets he could not recall selling a ticket to subject nor could he recall any pertinent information regarding him.

Agent again contacted [REDACTED] of the St. Charles Hotel, and with his assistance all bellhops in the hotel who were on duty at the time subject registered at the St. Charles Hotel, which was July 1, 1940, were contacted and they advised they had no information regarding subject. Upon being exhibited photograph of subject they advised they could not recall ever having anything whatsoever to do with him..

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>P. C. [Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau - cc [REDACTED] 10/5/40 2 New York 2 New Orleans		65-29162-67 OCT 1 - 1940 COPIES DESTROYED 193 SEP 6 1969

265

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RJB:NTT
65-29162

September 25, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. Clegg

Re: JACQUES MONNIER VAN DERBEEK,
with aliases, et al; ESPIONAGE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

In an effort to determine the identity and background of the above named subject, the New York Office has contacted various confidential informants and has developed the following information:

Jacson, whose true name is now believed to be Jacques Bernard van Denareschid has been identified by one informant as an individual he has seen along the waterfront in New York City on a number of occasions during the past few years. This informant stated that he has associated with individuals by the name of Roy Hudson and George Nink, both of whom are notorious members of the National Maritime Union. This informant was of the opinion that Jacson at that time possibly went under the name of Karl Andress.

Upon viewing a photograph of Jacson, another confidential informant stated he knew him as a former member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, a radical Communist union, which preceded the National Maritime Union on the waterfront. This informant knew this individual under the name of Albert Jacson. He stated that Jacson had been very active in marine work and he was of the opinion that Jacson made a trip abroad and disappeared for a while during 1937 or 1938.

Still another informant, upon viewing the picture of Jacson stated he did not know his name but did know him as a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and as an associate of Roy Hudson and George Nink.

A fourth informant stated he was very well acquainted with Jacson and in 1933 saw a great deal of him while Jacson was working for the Marine Workers Industrial Union in Buffalo, New York, organizing units of the Union on the Great Lakes.

COPIES DESTROYED
19 SEP 6 1960

According to the informants of the New York Office George Mink has made several trips to Mexico City since the first of the year by way of the "underground system of travel" which has been established by the National Maritime Union in the United States Merchant Marine Service. Mink allegedly went to Mexico City around the first of the year and returned to the United States shortly before the first attempt was made on the life of Leon Trotsky in May, 1940. He remained in the United States for a while and then returned to Mexico City. Shortly before the second attempt on Trotsky's life, Mink again left for Mexico. None of the informants were able to furnish the exact dates of Mink's trips or the names of the ships upon which he travelled.

According to these informants, the so-called "underground travel system" is also used for smuggling guns and ammunition and propaganda into Mexico from the United States and also for transporting propaganda into the United States from Russia through Eddie Gordon in Havana, Cuba. According to informants, ships travelling between New York and Mexico are very closely watched by the ship owners and the United States Maritime Commission and for this reason stowaways are not placed on ships leaving the Port of New York.

Persons who desire to go to Mexico allegedly go first to Miami where they contact a man by the name of Jones, who is the National Maritime Union representative in that city. Jones, through his organization allegedly controls the Steamships of the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company running from Miami to Havana, and places persons desirous of going to Mexico aboard these ships as stowaways. When they arrive in Havana these persons allegedly contact Eddie Gordon, National Maritime Union representative there, and an alleged official of the O.G.P.U. He then makes arrangements for them to be placed aboard ships travelling from Havana to Progreso, Tampico or Vera Cruz, Mexico. At these points one Toledano, who is head of a powerful Communist waterfront union in Mexico, allegedly arranges for the men to enter Mexico and to arrive at their destinations.

According to one informant, this system is controlled not only in the United States Merchant Marine but in the Merchant Marine of other nations, thus making it possible for stowaways engaged in Communistic endeavors to circulate freely throughout the world without any record being made of their passages. This informant stated that Eddie Gordon is an extremely important member

of the Communist setup and he was of the opinion that London is also an C.I.P.U. member. He stated that Havana is the center of Communist activity for the United States and Central and South America.

This individual also mentioned two seamen known as Rosellum and Blondell, who are aboard the ship "Oriente" of the Ward Line. He stated this ship is completely controlled by Communists and he also expressed the belief that Rosellum and Blondell are C.I.P.U. agents. He stated that both appeared to exercise considerable authority over the National Maritime Union leaders in the United States. These individuals are also known to have made frequent visits to the Labor Research Association, located at 49 West 11th Street, New York City and also to a house which is located in Westchester County, New York; the Labor Research Association allegedly is a clearing house for Communist reports on industrial activities in the United States.

Further investigation is presently being conducted by the New York Office to determine further information regarding the individuals referred to herein, and to determine their connections with the C.I.P.U. and with the Labor Research Association.

A letter is being directed to the New York Office suggesting that [redacted] be interviewed for such information as he may possess concerning Rosellum and Blondell and his past activities.

Very truly yours,

R. J. [Signature]
Special Agent

CFD:IG
Lab. 37744
37767

AIR MAIL

September 26, 1940

REC-115
65-29162 - *69*
Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd,
with aliases; Et al;
Espionage.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report
covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office
in connection with the above-entitled matter and transmitted by
your communication dated September 13, 1940.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
Wja

cc-New York

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 27 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten notes and signatures:
Wja
257

CPD: IG

Laboratory Report

September 26, 1940

File # 65-29162-48

Re: Jacques HORNARD Van Dendreschdt,
with aliases; Et al:
Espionage.

Lab # 37744
37767

Examination requested by: **New Orleans**

Reference: September 13, 1940

Examination requested:	Document
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Specimens: Appel

- 65-29162-48 (1) Two photostatic copies of registration card of St. Charles Hotel, #93320, in name of F. Jackson.
- K1 Photostatic copy of Application for Nonimmigrant Visa in name of Frank Jacson, #328, dated June 12, 1940.
- K2 Photostatic copy of hotel registration card in name of Frank Jacson dated April 11, 1940.

Result of examination:

The questioned writing on specimen Q1 was compared with the writing on specimens K1 and K2, both of which were removed from the Investigative File of the above-entitled case, but no conclusion could be reached as to whether the person who wrote the signature "Frank Jackson" on K1 and K2, also wrote the signature "F. Jackson" on Q1, inasmuch as the known handwriting is not sufficiently comparable to warrant a definite conclusion.

Page Two

Laboratory Report

#37744
#37767

The original evidence is being retained in the files of the Laboratory.

1-Bureau
2-New Orleans
1-New York
1-Laboratory

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Washington, D. C.

CFD:IG
Lab. #37744
#37767
65-29162-48

September 26, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Jacques Leonard Van Dendreschd,
with aliases; Et al;
Espionage.

On the basis of his comparison of the questioned writing on specimen Q1, submitted in connection with the above-entitled case by the New Orleans Field Division and received in the Laboratory September 13, 1940, with specimens K1 and K2 which were removed from the Investigative File of this case, Mr. Appel, the number one examiner, reports that due to an insufficient quantity of known handwriting, he was unable to reach a definite conclusion whether the writer of K1 and K2 also wrote Q1.

Mr. Blaine and Mr. Dingle, two of the associate examiners, agree that Q1, K1 and K2 were all written by the same person, whereas on the other hand, Mr. Blackburn, another associate examiner, agrees with Mr. Appel insofar as he was unable to reach a definite conclusion which he indicates was due to an insufficient quantity of known handwriting.

The more conservative opinions of Mr. Appel and Mr. Blackburn were furnished the New Orleans Field Division with a report dated September 26, 1940.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

COPIES DESTROYED
193 SEP 6 1960

OCT 1 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LADD FIVE

RJB:ERM

65-29162 - 70

October 17, 1940

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

For the information of the interested offices, there are furnished herewith copies of a letter from Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., dated September 27, 1940, and its enclosures, which were a copy of a strictly confidential dispatch to the Secretary of State from Mr. George P. Shaw, American Consul, dated at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on September 2, 1940, and a copy of Border Identification Card #2529, which contains the photograph of Luis Arenal Bastar.

It will be noted from Mr. Berle's letter that Luis and Rafael Arenal and David Alfaro Siqueiros were said to be implicated in the murder of Robert Sheldon Harte. This letter also requested appropriate inquiry to ascertain if Luis and Rafael Arenal have entered the United States and, if so, their present whereabouts.

The offices receiving copies of this letter are requested to institute an appropriate investigation to ascertain if these individuals are presently in the United States so that this information can be furnished to the Department of State.

The New York Office should also consider the possibility that the Arenal brothers were involved in the recent assassination of Leon Trotsky and confidential informants presently available to the New York Office should be questioned concerning this possibility.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

OCT 18 1940

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

CC San Antonio - Enclosure
Houston -

0

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 26, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD,
with aliases; ET AL;
ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] who is connected with [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] giving all information in his possession to the New Orleans
Division, advised Special Agent W. O. SCOTT that a person by the name of
HALLIGAN, first name not known, who is at present working for the Carney
Shipyards and who is also an electrician and a real American, is a very
good friend of his; that he went to Washington with him one time in order
to look over some of the mosquito boats that were there and two "shyster"
lawyers had approached HALLIGAN in connection with a hookup with HALLIGAN
and Mexico. [REDACTED] stated that these "shysters" had approached
HALLIGAN in regard to smuggling certain contraband into Mexico City.

[REDACTED] further stated that he frankly believes that HALLIGAN
would probably know something about instant investigation. [REDACTED]
stated that if it became necessary to advise HALLIGAN when interviewed
that he was being interviewed at the suggestion of [REDACTED].

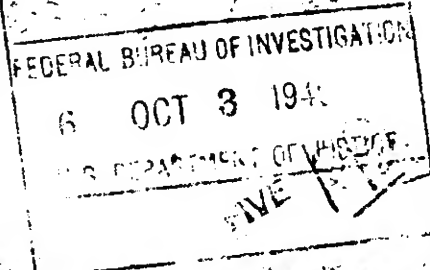
Very truly yours,

NCS
PME
65-738

cc: Bureau

A. C. RUTZEN,
Special Agent in Charge.

INDEXED



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 27, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. A. CLEGG

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Time:
2:45 PM

Mr. Winthrop Crane of the State Department telephoned concerning a woman by the name of Jarque who is reputed to be a well-known Communist in Mexico City who was allegedly dispatched by the Communist Party to contact one Camille Meandra, allegedly a Communist worker in New York City.

Mr. Crane advised that he was in receipt of a communication from his Mexico City Office requesting advice as to whether Jarque and Meandra were connected with the assassination of Leon Trotsky. He stated that the letter was merely to verify information which had been furnished by an informant of the State Department.

Mr. Crane was advised that the Bureau is taking in line concerning Jarque particularly to ascertain whether she is presently in New York City, but that the writer knew of no definite indication that these women were connected with the assassination of Trotsky, although they are both supposed to be active in the Communist Party.

Mr. Crane stated that Jarque reportedly left Mexico City on August 25, and stated he would appreciate receiving such information as the Bureau might have concerning Meandra and Jarque. The New York Office is presently conducting appropriate investigation, and I have instructed Mr. Little to furnish available information to Mr. Crane.

Mr. Crane stated he would furnish the Bureau copies of the letter in question, and would appreciate such information as is available.

RECORDED & INDEXED

I inquired as to whether Mr. Crane desired immediate advice concerning this matter, and he stated this would be unnecessary and that the information could be furnished through the usual channels.

Respectfully,

R. J. Brandt

HMK:DLS

October 7, 1940

RECORDED

65-30268-1

65-30268-1
Special Agent in Charge

New York, New York

RE: CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE;
CARMEN MEANDRA;
MRS. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN;
MRS. CHRISTINA FLEISCHMAN, with
alias, ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to your office dated October 4, 1940, in the captioned matter.

There is being transmitted herewith a copy of despatch number 268 to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., dated September 5, 1940, from Mr. George P. Shaw, American Consul, Mexico City, Mexico, the contents of which are self-explanatory.

The Bureau desires that your office institute an immediate investigation to determine the identity, activities and background of Carmen Meandra. Further, it should be determined whether Carmen Enriqueta Poveda Jarque, who entered the United States at Laredo, Texas on the night of August 26, 1940, by train en route to New York City, contacted Carmen Meandra upon arrival in New York.

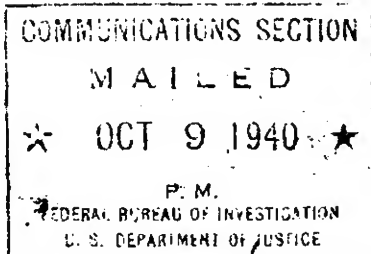
I desire to be kept promptly and fully advised concerning the developments in this matter.

Very truly yours,

COPIES DESTROYED

193 SEP 6 1960

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Enclosure

85

90
57

27

HEK:DLS

RECORDED

65-30268-1

&

65-29162-71X

INDEXED

October 7, 1940

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

Please be advised that the New York City Office of this Bureau is presently conducting an investigation to determine the background and activities of Carmen Enriqueta Poveda Jarque and I shall be pleased to advise you of the information developed in this connection.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 9 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPIES DESTROYED
198 SEP 6 1960

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Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

2.

In addition, I have instructed the New York City Office to conduct an appropriate investigation to determine the activities and background of Carmen Meandra, and also to determine whether Carmen Enriqueta Foveda Jarque contacted her upon arrival in New York City.

I shall be pleased to transmit the results of these inquiries to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

25

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

65-29162
JBL:ECR

October 1, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

RE: JACQUES MONARD VAN DENBRESCHD, was, et al;
ESPIONAGE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

On September 28, 1940, Mr. Raymond E. Murphy of the State Department called on the telephone and stated that a communication had been received from Mr. Shaw of the American Legation in Mexico City to the effect that Joseph Hansen, Secretary of Trotsky, is leaving Mexico City for New York to conduct an independent investigation concerning Trotsky's assassination.

According to Mr. Murphy there are three groups in Mexico City who are furnishing information to the State Department authorities there regarding Trotsky's assassination which are more or less operating at cross purposes. Hansen has expressed a desire to know whom he can contact at New York City concerning this matter and to whom he can furnish any information in his possession concerning the murder. Mr. Murphy was advised that Hansen should contact Mr. Sackett and was given the address of the New York City Office.

Murphy further related that information had been received from the American Legation in Mexico City to the effect that Hansen and some of his associates liquidated George Mink about six months ago, shortly before the first attempt on Trotsky's life in May of 1940. They are reported to have tied Mink up and thrown him into a crater about thirty miles from Mexico City. No verification of this report has been received.

The New York City Office is being advised of the fact that Hansen may call at the Office and instructed to receive any information that he may care to furnish but to refrain from supplying him with any information obtained in the course of this investigation. It is being suggested that should Hansen call at the New York City Office effort should be made to obtain any information he may have regarding the report on Mink.

Respectfully,

J. B. Little
J. B. Little

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York, New York**

Houston. FILE NO. **62-20**

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
FILES

REPORT MADE AT Houston, Texas	DATE WHEN MADE 9-28-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-20, 23-40	REPORT MADE BY C. R. DAVIS
TITLE JACQUES MONARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases: JACQUES MONARD, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard; SYLVIA AGELOFF alias SILVIA AZELOFF.			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL:

FRANK JACSON was passenger on Eastern Airlines plane arriving in Houston, Texas from New Orleans, 9:40 A.M., July 2, 1940 and left via Eastern Airlines for San Antonio 10:45 A.M. same date. No record of any contacts he may have made at Houston, Texas.

R.U.C.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent N. O. SCOTT, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated September 13, 1940.

DETAILS: At Houston, Texas:

Agent contacted [REDACTED], Eastern Airlines, Texas State Hotel, who stated that he would make a check on this matter and would keep same strictly confidential. On September 23, 1940, [REDACTED] reported to this Agent that one **FRANK JACSON** was a passenger on Eastern Airlines plane arriving at Houston, Texas from New Orleans at 9:40 A.M. on July 2, 1940. [REDACTED] stated that this plane was direct from New Orleans to Brownsville, Texas and that this passenger at 10:45 A.M. on same date left Houston via Eastern Airlines (Shuttle run) for San Antonio, Texas and that the plane arrived in San Antonio, Texas 12:05 P.M. same date. [REDACTED] stated that due to the fact that there was only about one hour layover at Houston, Texas it would have been nearly impossible for **JACSON** to have driven to the city from the airport and returned to the airport in this period of time.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. L. Richardson</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		OCT 4 - 1940 OCT 3 1940 COPIES DESTROYED 193 SEP 6 1960
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau - <i>cc B. L. State Dept. 10/5/40</i> 2 - New York 1 - San Antonio 1 - New Orleans 2 - Houston		

62-20, C. R. DAVIS, Houston, 9-28-40.

[REDACTED] was requested to check his records of the automobiles of the Eastern Airlines for a trip from the Airport to the city and return to Airport on July 2, but no record found. [REDACTED] stated that some person or persons could have been at the field to meet JACSON but it would be impossible to establish such a fact. He further stated that there was a pay station phone at the field that JACSON could have easily called some one in the city from but that there would be no record of this call as it was a pay station that anyone could use.

[REDACTED] agreed that in the event at any time this same party should travel via plane through Houston, Texas he would immediately advise the Houston Office.

- - - REFERRED UPON COMPLETION - - -

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

65-29162
JBL:VGG

September 26, 1940

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

Re: FRANK JACKSON

ct

Mr. W. M. Crane of the State Department called on September 25, 1940, and stated that the State Department had received a message from Mexico City in regard to the Shelton Harte murder which occurred at the time of the first attempt on Trotsky's life in Mexico in May of this year. This message reflected the results of a conversation with the Chief of Police at Mexico City to the effect that Louis Arenal and Raphael Arenal, brothers, who are wanted with the Sequieros brothers by the Mexican authorities in connection with the first attempt on Trotsky's life, have been seen in New York City.

Mr. Crane stated that the Arenal brothers are the only ones that are wanted, the Sequieros brothers being merely incidental. The Arenal brothers have been reported to have been seen by several people at the Mexican Art Exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. No more definite information is available and Mr. Crane wished advice as to the possibility of extradition of the Arenal brothers and determining their location through the Bureau. I advised Mr. Crane that extradition would be dependent upon a request of the Mexican authorities which, he stated, had not been received by the State Department. Mr. Crane stated that the information that he had would be forwarded promptly to the Bureau and that the State Department would take the matter of requesting the Bureau to locate the Arenal brothers under advisement and would, if they felt it necessary, request the Bureau to endeavor to locate these men in New York City.

RECORDED

Respectfully,
INDEXED

John D. Little
J. B. Little

29162 - 11
OCT 1 1940

72
CLEGG

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

October 2, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

For the information of your office and for whatever attention you might deem appropriate, I wish to advise that ONI, Ninth Naval District, has advised that DAVID STEVENS of Cleveland, Ohio, who is the Ohio District secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, was a speaker at the Cleveland Memorial meeting for Trotsky which was held at the Algonquin Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on September 6, 1940.

The information set forth above was furnished to ONI by confidential informant [REDACTED], whose identity is known to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. E. BEVEL, JR.,
Special Agent in Charge.

VSD:MS
cc-Bureau

INDEXED

65-21

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10/12/40

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JBL:ECR
65-29162

October 1, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES MONARD VAN DENBESCHD,
was, et al;
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

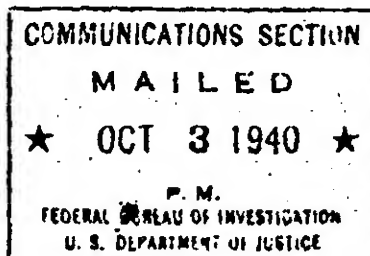
Information has been received through the State Department that Joseph Hansen, Secretary to the late Leon Trotsky, is leaving Mexico City shortly for New York City where he intends to conduct some independent investigation into the assassination of Trotsky. He has requested advice from the State Department as to whom he can contact to furnish any information that he may develop, and he is being advised by the State Department to contact the New York City Office.

According to the State Department, there are three different groups in Mexico City furnishing information regarding the Trotsky murder, which groups appear to be operating at cross purposes, and information has further been supplied by the State Department to the effect that Hansen and his associates liquidated George Mink six months ago, shortly before the first attack on Trotsky in May of 1940, by tying Mink up and throwing him into a crater some thirty miles from Mexico City.

Should Hansen call at the New York Office, he should be handled tactfully and all information which he can supply and his assistance in this investigation should be obtained. No information, of course, should be furnished him concerning the progress of the investigation by the Bureau. However, every attempt should be made to determine the truth of the report concerning George

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

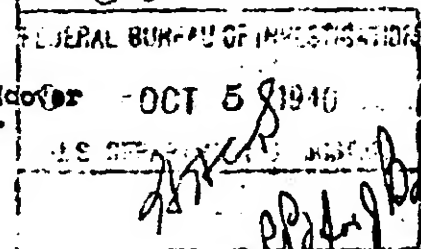
Mink.



RECORDED

Very truly yours, 65-29162-75

John Edgar Hoover - OCT 5 1940
Director



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RECORDED

RTB:ERG

65-29162 - 7571

October 17, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MORHARD VAN DENDRESCHD
with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

For the information of the interested offices, I desire to advise that the Bureau is in receipt of copies of letters directed by the Chicago Office to the St. Paul and Detroit Offices on October 2, 1940, which contain information concerning Trotsky Memorial Meetings which were held at Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan. Information was received from the Ninth Naval District office to the effect that Max Goldman of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was a speaker at the Chicago Memorial Meeting for Leon Trotsky which was held at the Midland Hotel on August 30, 1940. This individual, who was formerly a Minneapolis labor leader, was recently released from the Sandstone Federal Prison after serving a sentence for being a leader in the W. P. A. strike.

Information was also received to the effect that Jules Geller of Detroit, Michigan, is Secretary of the Michigan District of the Socialist Workers Party, which is a Trotsky organization, and that this individual was a speaker at the Trotsky Memorial Meeting which was held at Doty Hall, 8647 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, on September 4, 1940.

This information may be of assistance to the interested offices in the investigation which is presently being conducted to secure information concerning the background and activities of the above named subject. Information received in the future concerning members of Trotsky's organization or persons who were opposed to the activities of Trotsky should be furnished to the New York Office, which is office of origin in this case, and also to the Houston and San Antonio Offices, which are also interested in this investigation.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Clegg

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Foxworth

Mr. Nathan

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Egan

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Miss Gandy

CC Houston

San Antonio

Chicago

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 17 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edgar Hoover
Director

65-29162 -
WCH:sac

October 4, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: CARMEN HENRIQUETA COVEDA JARQUE;
CARMEN MEANDRA; MRS. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN;
MRS. CRISTINA FLEISCHMAN alias Ernestina
Fleischman
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

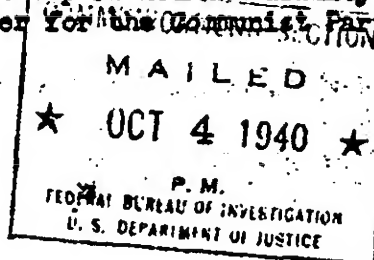
For the information of the New York, San Francisco, and Houston Offices, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a strictly confidential dispatch dated August 28, 1940, which was directed to the Secretary of State by George P. Shaw, American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

It will be noted from the above-mentioned dispatch that this individual's correct name is apparently Carmen Enriqueta Poveda Jarque.

The New York Office is presently conducting investigation concerning this individual, and it is suggested that information developed concerning this woman's contacts and activities be considered in connection with the investigation entitled "Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd with aliases, et al; Espionage," Bureau File #65-29162.

It will also be noted from Mr. Shaw's letter to the Secretary of State that Jarque apparently departed for the United States by train on August 25, 1940. Mr. Shaw's informant further advised that Jarque was called to the United States by one Carmen Meandra of New York City, who is reported to be a well-known Communist. This informant also advised that Jarque was selected by the Communist group in Mexico City to go to New York because of her office experience and ability. She is allegedly an organizer for the Communist Party.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____



SAC - New York

Page Two

The attention of the interested offices is directed to the fact that the assault on Leon Trotsky was perpetrated by Van Dendreschd on August 20, 1940, and this woman apparently departed from Mexico City five days later, on August 25, 1940. It is entirely possible that she has a definite connection with the assassination of Leon Trotsky and appropriate inquiry should be made to determine if she was in contact with Van Dendreschd or his associates in New York City or in Mexico City.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC San Francisco
Houston

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-35**

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 10-8-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-1,2,3-40	REPORT MADE BY W. C. INGMAN
TITLE JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases: Jacques Mornard Van Dendreschd, Jacques Monard, Frank Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Monard; SYLVIA AGELOFF alias Silvia Azeloff.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Eastern Airlines, San Antonio, has no record of arrival of subject on July 2, 1940. No record of departure of subject by airline from San Antonio. However an individual probably subject arrived on 12:05 AM plane from Houston on 7-2-40, took cab from airport to San Antonio; Mrs. ROY CLARK, Houston, Texas, was also a passenger in this taxi. Correct name of subject verified.

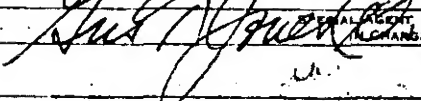
P.

Reference: Report Special Agent W. C. SCOTT, New Orleans 9-12-40.
Letter from Bureau September 17, 1940.

Details: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

At the ticket office of the Eastern Airlines, located in the Gunter Hotel, [REDACTED], stated that his company keeps no record of plane arrivals. Further, that Eastern Airlines has no plane going south from San Antonio and that the only way subject could have travelled south out of San Antonio by way of Eastern Airlines subsequent to his arrival would have been to proceed back to Houston, Texas; however, Braniff Airlines has a line proceeding south out of San Antonio and that this is the only line having planes travelling in that direction from San Antonio.

At the Braniff Airlines the departure sheet for July 2,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau - cc <i>Carle, State Dept. 10/4/40</i> 2 - New Orleans 2 - Houston 2 - New York 2 - San Antonio	<div style="text-align: center;"> COPIES DESTROYED 193 SEP 6 1960 </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> OCT 3 1940 </div>

1940, and approximately a week thereafter, was checked with negative results. At the Yellow Cab Company [REDACTED] stated that his company has a special cab which meets the planes at Stinson Field Airport at San Antonio; that [REDACTED] is the driver of this cab and that the report sheet of [REDACTED] for July 2, 1940, shows that this driver had a fare from the 12:05 Eastern Airlines Plane arriving from Houston, Texas; that the destination shown on the trip of this fare was [REDACTED]; that the fare charged was \$1.60 and that this indicated that there must have been two people hauled by [REDACTED] on this trip inasmuch as the company charges a flat rate per person from the airport to the center of town; that [REDACTED] is on the opposite side of town and that the fare from the center of town to this place would have been 60¢ with one or two passengers; that this indicated that there must have been two passengers hauled to the center of town and either one or two hauled to [REDACTED] from the center of town; that often [REDACTED] lets out one passenger in many instances at a downtown hotel and proceeds to the destination desired by another passenger arriving on the particular plane.

Cab Driver [REDACTED] was located at the Yellow Cab Stand near the Plaza Hotel and was shown the picture of subject and questioned concerning the trip on July 2nd to [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated that he could not recall having seen the person represented by subject's picture but that he believed he partially recalled the trip to [REDACTED] that if he remembered correctly he let one fare off at a downtown hotel on that trip and took the remaining passenger, whom he believed to be a woman, to [REDACTED].

Through discreet inquiry in the neighborhood of [REDACTED] it was learned that this is the residence of Mr. HILLARD F. CLARK, who has a wife OLLIE and one son and one daughter.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], it was

decided to personally contact Mr. CLARK. However, Mr. CLARK was out of the city and inquiry with his secretary, LACY MONTGOMERY, disclosed that Mr. CLARK had not been an incoming passenger on the Eastern Airlines Plane at 12:05 July 2, 1940. However Mrs MONTGOMERY got in touch with Mr. CLARK's wife who stated that on July 2, 1940, at 12:05 PM Mrs. ROY CLARK of Houston, Texas, arrived at San Antonio on the Eastern Airlines Plane; that at the time in question Mrs. HILLARD F. CLARK's son was seriously ill and that Mrs ROY CLARK, sister in law of Mrs. HILLARD CLARK, had been called to San Antonio in this emergency. Mrs. ROY CLARK took a taxi to the HILLARD CLARK residence in this instance. Mrs. ROY CLARK resides at [REDACTED] It is noted in reference letter that the San Antonio office is requested to verify spelling of subject's name; the correct spelling of the name is JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD instead of JACQUES MORNARD VAN DENDRESCHD.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE HOUSTON FIELD DIVISION at Houston, Texas, at [REDACTED] will contact Mrs. ROY CLARK and display picture of subject and attempt to ascertain whether Mrs. CLARK rode in same cab with subject on July 2, 1940, and inquire if she remembers the place at which subject left the cab.

THE SAN ANTONIO FIELD DIVISION at San Antonio, Texas, will, after the above lead at Houston has been covered and in the event Mrs. CLARK remembers the place where subject left the cab, check the appropriate hotel or ticket office involved. In the event Mrs. CLARK is unable to give this information, will check the registers of the various San Antonio Hotels and make inquiry at various ticket agencies for any information as to subject's activities in San Antonio on July 2, 1940, and immediately subsequent thereto.

PENDING

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

September 30, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Albany, New York

Re: FRANK JACSON, with aliases;
SYLVIA AGELOFF, with alias;
Information Concerning.

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are two copies of a letter from the New York City Office dated September 26, 1940, together with a copy of the report of Special Agent GEORGE J. SWANEY dated at New York City, September 3, 1940, in the above entitled case.

It will be noted that a lead is set out in the letter from the New York Office for investigation at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, which is in the territory covered by your office.

Very truly yours,

H.T. O'CONNOR
Special Agent in Charge

HTO:sp
Encl.

cc New York City
Bureau

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FBI - ALBANY	

RECEIVED

October 10, 1940

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

We received your letter of January 29th of the present year (in which you refer to the books which we sent you) for which we thank you very much. Until the present date the F.B.I. has not reached us.

At this time we are occupied in the study of the assassination of Leon Trotsky and, with this motive, we hope that you will cooperate with us.

Together with this letter we send you a typewritten copy of a letter written to Jackson by a person who signs herself Sylvia Rosenberg. As soon as we have a photographic copy of this letter we will send it to you. Surely, it treats of a document in code, but calling to attention, apart from the apparent inconsistent style of the letter, to the position of the diverse signs of punctuation ("commas", "hyphens", "admiration", etc.). Without difficulty one can understand a message, which in a species of slogan would say:

1. Have you received my check? "blue letter".
2. Do not wish to demand more--"don't want to tax you at all".
3. Now I am occupied at the same thing -- "That is how I look now". as in the time that we know.
4. One can never know what Cocky will do in the matter of secret communications. "One can -- etc."
5. Soon I will change occupation-- "As far as I'm -- etc."
6. They are at liberty or six companions departed from jail. "Before yesterday -- etc."
7. This cost money or produced money - "In the sky - etc."
8. Here we continue working on a conspiracy. "Yesterday I visited --etc."
9. They accuse you of horrible things but you have to keep quiet - "I am accused - etc."

It is necessary to note that all of the above is, by saying it in this manner, a first impression and that moreover it corresponds to a meaning easy to discover in the letter. By no means could a ciphered message be ascertained in that manner.

We think that the numbers (1116, 167, 16) indicate something and it would not be impossible that the key would be contained in them. It seems that the editing in English reveals that the letter was dictated by a foreigner who used short phrases; moreover there are also some errors that could be made intentionally.

COPIES DESTROYED

Translated by: Mr. Gemoets
Typed by: MCL

65-29102-77A

We do not think that a Sylvia Rosenberg lives at the given address nor that a person would claim a letter addressed to this person. We await your answer to concert an experience which would consist in us sending a letter to said address so that you would observe if a person claimed it. Perhaps a clue would be discovered.

We have some dictaphone disks (German apparatus marked "Kosmo graph") on which we caught the voice of the assassin. Unfortunately, the recording is very defective and the disks do not wear well and each time they are placed in a reproducing phonograph they deteriorate progressively. We have only placed them twice in a reproducing phonograph. Soon we will send them to you with the object that a phonetic expert tell if the person who talks in French (Jackson) is a Russian who speaks French; it is possible that an expert could solve this question by the pronunciation, etc. Do not forget that the disks deteriorate very rapidly; perhaps it would be preferable to commence to reproduce them with a good recording machine. Hear this and they can serve.

We thought also to send to you photographic copies of Jackson's autographs which in our opinion could be studied by competent persons to find out if his handwriting presents deformations which would be in relation to Russian characters of writing. It is possible also that in these autographs you will discover a peculiar manner of construction in French, appropriate to the Russians.

We ask you very kindly to write us to the following address:

[REDACTED]
Mexico.

We also want to ask you not to use crested (printed) stationery in your letters, because it would not be impossible that accomplices of the assassin would watch our correspondence. All of which we tell you that the Judge is informed and to whom we send a copy. It would be very prudent that you would send also a copy of that which you write to us to the Judge. The address of the Judge is as follows:

Lic. Raul Carranca Trujillo
Providencia 514
Col. del Valle. D. F.
Mexico.

If the case interests you and if you have any suggestions to make to us we will appreciate it very much. For now, we are interested principally in putting ourselves in relation with you.

Many anticipated thanks.

(signed) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

1116 Intervale Ave.
Near 167 St.
Bronx, N.Y.

Dear Frank:

Did you receive the blue letter I sent you? I expected to hear from you but its alright. Assume that you cannot do so and I don't want to tax you at all.

I hope this letter will amuse you a little! I what must be a dull existence .. Dont believe any stories you may hear about me. They are all untrue and horrid. I'm not free yet, but hope to be in a short time.. Have you ever seen me without cosmetics and a man - nish haircut. That is how I look now.

One can never tell what Cocky (referring to a baddish yellow mental telepathist) will do. (Vulgar circumstance!) They have no it. (Define term in different sense) As far as I'm concerned anyhow - I am still living at the above

II

address but expect to move in a short while. Will let you know. Before Yesterday, at night - Sept. 16- my pussy. Cat (black and gray stripes)) gave birth to six black and gray striped kittens. Her mate is also a black and gray striped Tabby. In the sky was a full silver moon.

Yesterday I visited the museums of art and Natural - History. Business (Industrial), still goes on here tho! continually - fast, foul and systematically -

I am accused of being all kinds of people but I insist that I'm a - silent student only! What a bore this, opera is! A white woman's burden

Do any romantic women write you letters? Many of us boys and girls here drank a toast to an exception.

Wold like to get letter from you if possible -

So long - Till the next time -

Sylvia Rosenberg

6- 277- 1- 2 113

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Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Muy estimado Sr. Hoover:

Recibimos su carta del 29 de enero del presente año (en la que se refiere a los libros que le enviamos) que agradecemos mucho. Hasta la fecha no nos ha llegado el FBI.

Actualmente nos ocupamos en el estudio del asesino de León Trotsky y, con este motivo, esperamos que Ud. coopere con nosotros.

Junto con esta carta le enviamos copia a máquina de una dirigida a Jackson por una persona que se firma Sylvia Rosenberg. Tan pronto como tengamos una copia fotográfica de la misma carta se la enviaremos. Seguramente se trata de un documento en clave, pues llama la atención, aparte del estilo aparentemente disparatado de la carta, la colocación de diversos signos de puntuación ("comas", "guiones", "admiraciones", etc.). Sin dificultad puede entenderse al menos, que se trata de una especie de lista que diría:

- 1.- ¿Has recibido mi cheque? -- "Did I get it?"
- 2.- Yo no te lo exige más -- "don't want to tax you at all"
- 3.- Ahora me ocupo en lo mío -- "That is how I look now"
- 4.- ¿No que en la época en que nos conocimos. -- "One can ...etc"
- 5.- Nunca puede saberse lo que hará Cocky en materia de comunicaciones secretas.
- 6.- Pronto empezará de nuevo -- "As far as I'm ...etc"
- 7.- ¿Está en libertad o sigue en la cárcel seis compañeros.
- 8.- Esto costó dinero o produjo -- "In the sky...etc".
- 9.- Aquí seguimos trabajando -- "Yesterday I visited...etc".
- 10.- Te acusan de cosas horribles pero debes callar.

Hay que hacer notar que todo lo anterior es, por decirlo así, una primera impresión y que además corresponde a un sentido muy vago de interpretar el contenido de la carta. Podría concebirse a la vez un sentido diferente.

Pensamos que algo indicaría los números (1126, 1127, 1128) no sería raro que en ellos estuviera contenido la clave. En

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rece por la dirección en inglés revela que la carta fue dictada por el mismo autor que los otros cartas; además hay algunos errores que podrían ser también intencionales.

No creemos que ninguna Sylvia Rosenberg viva en la dirección anotada ni tampoco que nadie recibiera alguna carta dirigida a esta persona. Esperamos la carta dirección para concertar una experiencia que consistiría en enviar nosotros una carta a dicha dirección para que los observaran si alguna persona la recogía. Quizás se descubriera alguna pista.

Tenemos unos discos de dictafono (aparato alemán marca Kosmo graph) en los que hemos grabado la voz del asesino. Desgraciadamente la grabación es muy defectuosa y los discos no resisten mucho y cada vez que son puestos en un reproductor fonográfico se deterioran progresivamente. Nosotros sólo dos veces los hemos puesto en reproductor fonográfico. Pronto los enviaremos a Ud. con el objeto de que algún experto en fonética diga si la persona que habla en francés (Jackson) es un ruso que habla francés; es posible que un experto pueda reconocer esta acentuación por la pronunciación, etc. No hay que olvidar que los discos se deterioran muy rápidamente; quizá sería preferible comenzar por reproducirlos con un buen aparato grabador. Ojalá puedan servir para algo.

En cuanto a enviar a Ud. copias fotográficas de los autógrafos de Jackson, que al parecer son los mismos que están siendo por correo a ciertos individuos en el extranjero (francés) presentando deformaciones que indican una intención de los asesinos de escribir. No podría ser que en estos autógrafos se descubra alguna manera de escribir de construcción en francés, propia de los rusos.

Le rogamos muy complacientemente que nos escriba a la dirección siguiente:

[REDACTED]
México.

También creemos oportuno suplirle sobre las cartas no de papel cubierto, pues no sería raro que cómplices del asesino vigilaran nuestra correspondencia. De todo cuanto digamos a Ud. queda enterado el Sr. Juez a quien enviamos copia. Sería muy prudente que Ud. enviara también copia al Juez de lo que nos escriba nosotros. La dirección del Juez es la que sigue:

Lic. Raul Carrasco Llanillo.
Providencia 114.
Col. del Valle, D.F.
México.

A Ud. le enviaremos al correo la copia de las cartas que le escribamos de la red centralizada. La información es principalmente prestada en relación con Ud.

Muchas atenciones anticipadas.

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65-29162-

October 12, 1940

INDEXED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES MONARD VAN DEN DRESCHD
was, et al; ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 1, 1940 wherein you were advised that information had been received through the State Department to the effect that Joseph Hansen, secretary to the late Leon Trotsky intended to leave Mexico City to conduct an independent investigation into the assassination of Trotsky. He requested advice from the State Department as to whom he should contact to furnish such information as he might develop and he was to be advised by the State Department that he should contact the New York Office.

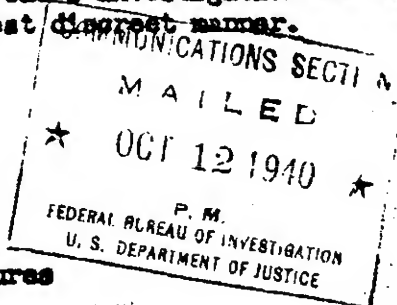
For your further information in connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith copies of a letter which was directed to Mr. Little of the Bureau on September 28, 1940 by Mr. R. E. Murphy. It will be noted from this letter that Joseph Hansen was sailing from Vera Cruz on September 25, 1940 and he had in his possession Trotsky's archives which are to be delivered to Harvard University. It will also be noted that Hansen's address while in New York City will be 116 University Place.

You are requested to have an Agent interview Mr. Hansen for information which would be of assistance in connection with the investigation of this case. An effort should be made to verify or disprove the report of the death of George Mink. You should, of course, refrain from furnishing any information to Hansen concerning the Bureau's investigation and this interview should be conducted in a most ~~discreet~~ manner.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures



RECORDED

65-29162 - 788 October 30, 1940

JBL:ECR

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES HENRI VAN DEN DRESCHE;
was, et al;
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are photostatic copies of a letter from Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., dated October 5, 1940, together with photostatic copies of dispatches numbers 271 and 275 from the Consulate General at Mexico City referred to therein. Copies of a translation of the enclosed item in Spanish are also transmitted herewith.

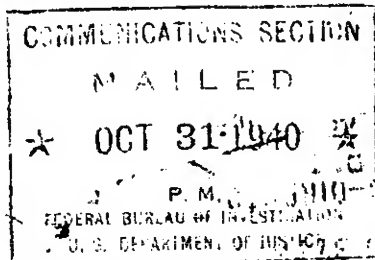
It will be noted that Mr. Berle requests information with regard to the questions propounded in dispatch No. 271. Information developed covering this particular phase of the investigation should be submitted to the Bureau without delay.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

cc San Antonio



21 1940.

MEMORANDUM

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MEXICAN MATTERS,
Communist Activities.

After the death of LEON TROTSKY, his wife sold an article to La Prensa, Mexico City morning newspaper entitled "He I accuse". While it is possible that this story has been published in American newspapers, in case it has not I am attaching the series as published in La Prensa. The story contains quite a bit of valuable information relative to Communist Activities, the names of Agents and how they are financed.

If it has not already come to your attention, I would suggest that this series of articles be translated.

RECEIVED OCT 21 1940

EXC. 101

SENTE

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FORWARDED

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SEP
Nov 5

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH
NEWSPAPER "LA PRENSA" (The Press)
Editions printed in Mexico City during the second week of October, 1940

"Him, I Accuse" - by Leon Trotsky

This document will be published exclusively by "La Prensa."

(Installment 1)

This interesting document, which was the last written by the Russian leader, will contain various headings, among which will be found the following: "Why do the followers of Stalin deny their own works?", "What is the essence of my accusation?", "The aim of the Komintern and its economic aid to its foreign divisions and publications," "The inseparable connection between the Komintern and the Gestapo," "Testimony of E. Mattonnas and W. Krivitsky", "Supplementary information contributed by B. Gitlow about the assault experienced by Trotsky on May 24."

Under the heading "Financial Aid to the Communist Parties of Latin America", Trotsky makes sensational revelations, the true facts of this, and of the subjects mentioned above, being heretofore unknown.

This document, which is of unquestionable political and historical importance, was written by Trotsky after the assault of May 24, it was supposed that the painter David Alfaro Siqueiros was responsible for the assault, but in reality, according to Trotsky, its intellectual directors were Stalin and his principal agent in Mexico, Carlos Contreras.

The declarations of Trotsky constitute a very great accusation which acquires significant importance in view of the assassination of the Russian leader by Jackson Mornard.

- Goldman Speaks Again -

Mr. Albert Goldman, Leon Trotsky's attorney, recently declared that Stalin is the one responsible for the assassination of the old revolutionary, but that he alone succeeded in killing him because the oppression of the masses had allowed the existence of a capitalistic class.

In the last analysis, Stalin has succeeded in maintaining the subjection of the Russian workers because Hitler, Churchill and Roosevelt, representatives of the capitalistic system, have been defrauding the masses.

On asking Mr. Goldman what the revelations were, which the group of writers were going to make on the "Trotsky Case", he made it clear that there

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were no such revelations and that the investigation of the assassination is being carried on by the police; but several men who were not Trotskyites, and Mr. Goldman himself, who is a Trotskyite, were going to give a public explanation of the causes that motivated the assassination and the results that followed it:

Trotsky was convinced that his struggle would have no more success than to create an international party made up of the most active and intelligent workers - a party which would excite the enthusiasm of the masses in such a way that they would destroy Stalin and his revolutionary policy.

We intend to continue Trotsky's struggle, said Goldman, paying particular attention to the United States, which Trotsky considered as the most important factor in the imperialistic world.

At the present time, this imperialism is attempting to seize control of all the possessions which were formerly under Britain's rule.

Startling Decadence of the World

Actually, the representatives of American imperialism use mild words in order to flatter and soothe the feelings of the Latin American people who are being exploited; however, it is inevitable that the masses of Mexico, Central and South America start a serious struggle against the Colossus of the North; in this struggle, the (Communist) Party of the United States, a branch of the Fourth International, will necessarily call on the American workers to help the masses of Latin America in their conquest for liberty.

This party, accepting Trotsky's principles, will be able to work in no other way; if anything is certain, it is that the assassination of Trotsky will not stop our struggle. The barbarous and stupid slaughter of millions of human beings, the utilization of the productive capacities of humanity in the manufacture of armament, instead of using them in the production of wares that would be useful to the people, constitute startling testimony of the decadence of the world.

Who will be at the head of the Fourth International?

On asking Mr. Goldman who would take Trotsky's place, he was silent for a moment and then replied that it would be decided this month who would take his place. There is not a single man who is equal to Trotsky in intelligence and ability, Goldman stated, but there are many members of the Fourth

International intellectually capable and politically prepared to play such a role.

He declared that each member of the Fourth International ought to consider himself a capable and efficient soldier; thus the task ought to be accomplished by united, and not isolated, effort.

- I believe that Sylvia is innocent -

On asking Mr. Goldman if he had the faintest idea as to the real identity of Jackson Mornard, he replied that he did not; and as for Sylvia Ageloff, he believed that she was innocent.

Goldman further stated that Trotsky's widow, as well as the members of the Fourth International, were confident that the Mexican police would succeed in disclosing the identity of the assassins who plotted the crime, using Jackson as a tool to carry it out.

(Installment 2)

- The Gestapo, Organizer of the Assault -

To those who do not know the facts, it appears to be incomprehensible why the followers of Stalin first expelled me from Russia and then later tried to kill me. Would it not have been easier to execute me in Moscow, as they did to so many others. The explanation is as follows: In 1928, when they removed me to Central Asia, they were not able to speak, much less kill me, without a little apprehension: The generation, with which I passed through the October Revolution, and through the Civil War, was still alive. From Central Asia I was able to maintain continuous connections with the opposition, which was making progress. These being the circumstances, Stalin, after hesitating for a year, decided to deport me to a foreign land. His reasons were: isolated from the U.S.S. R., deprived of political machinery and of money, Trotsky will be unable to undertake anything. Moreover, Stalin, assured of getting me out of the country, was counting on his ability to obtain at any time, from the friendly Turkish Government, my return to Moscow, so that he could finish me there.

Events show, however, that I was able to participate in political life without machinery and without economic resources. With the aid of some young friends, I laid the foundations for the Fourth International which is developing slowly but surely. The legal processes in Moscow during 1936 and 1937 were carried out in order to obtain my deportation from Norway, that is, my delivery to the Gestapo; but this failed; I had the opportunity of moving to Mexico. I know that Stalin had declared very often that my deportation was a great mistake.

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In order to compensate for it, the only thing that remained was an act of terrorism.

In the last few years, the Gestapo in the U.S.S.R. has killed hundreds of my friends, including members of my family. In Spain, the Gestapo killed my ex-secretary, Ervin Wolff, and many members of my party; in Paris they killed my son, Lew Sedow, whom Stalin's professional assassins followed for two years; in Lausanne (Switzerland) the GPU murdered Ignacio Reiss, who had turned from the ranks of the GPU to the support of the Fourth International. In Paris, Stalin's agents killed another of my secretaries, Rodolfo Klement, whose body was found in the Seine. This list could go on indefinitely.

In Mexico, the first attempted assault was committed in January, 1938, by an unknown man who appeared at my house with a false message supposedly from a well-known politician. After this incident, which worried my friends, several protective steps were taken: day and night guards were hired, a system of alarms was set up, etc.

After the active and really brutal participation of the Gestapo in the affairs in Spain, I received many letters from my friends, principally from New York and Paris, denouncing the agents who were heading for Mexico from France and the United States. The names and photographs of some of those men were submitted to me by the Mexican police. The start of the world war made the situation even worse, taking into account my continual struggle against the internal and external political system of the Kremlin. My communications and articles in the world press, on the dismemberment of Poland, on the assault of Finland, on the weakness of the Red Army, etc., were reproduced in every country of the world in millions of articles. Discontent in the U.S.S.R. is growing. At the beginning of the last war, the Third International was much weaker than the Fourth International today.

On August 20, 1939, before France and Germany severed diplomatic relations, the French Ambassador Coulondre informed the Minister of Foreign Relations, G. Benet, about the dramatic interview with Adolf Hitler at 5:30 P. M.

"If I really thought," he observed, "That we would remain victorious, I would also be afraid that at the end of the war there would be only one real victor: Trotsky." Interrupting me, the Chancellor cried out, "Then, why have you given Poland a white letter?" (Diplomatic documents 1938-1939, page 260, document 242).

Two authorities, both representing imperialistic countries, one democratic, the other fascist, at a critical moment, on the verge of war, concern themselves with the name of a revolutionary, whom the agents of the

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GPU have tried to disgrace for years, representing him as "an agent of the imperialists." There is also in evidence other testimony; but there is no need to relate it. Hitler and Coulondre are both political experts, and both are much more important than David Alfaro Siqueiros or Lombardo Toledano.

Being an ex-revolutionary, Stalin understands that the progress of the war will give a strong impetus to the growth of the Fourth International, even in the U.S.S.R. itself; for that reason he ordered his agents to get rid of me as soon as possible.

- continued tomorrow -

Installment III

Did the GPU have anything to do with the assault? Only the disciplined insolence of the agents of the GPU can have given any appearance of truth to the absurd idea of a "counter-offensive."

What would be my goal in undertaking such a monstrous, repugnant and dangerous enterprise? No one has ever answered that question. It was insinuated that I was attempting to disgrace Stalin and his GPU. But could such an offense add anything to the reputation of a man who has destroyed all the old generation of the Bolshevik Party? It is said that I wish to show the existence of a "fifth column." Why? Besides, to attain their goal the agents of the GPU are in themselves more than sufficient; there is no need of a secret "fifth column." It is said that I wish to stir up trouble for the Mexican Government. Why should I stir up trouble for the only government that has been hospitable to me? It is said that I wish to provoke a war between the United States and Mexico; but that is a lie. To provoke such a war, the most natural thing to do would be to commit an offense against the American Ambassador or against the oil magnates, but not against a Bolshevik revolutionary who is a foreigner and is hated by imperialistic circles.

Stalin's object, in organizing this unwarranted proceeding against me, is clear: he wishes to liquidate his "enemy No. 1". Stalin personally risks nothing; he acts far away. On the other hand, if I organize a "counter-offensive", the responsibility for the undertaking rests wholly on me and on my family, my political reputation, and the reputation of the movement which I serve. Of what use would all that be to me?

But even if this were possible, that I give up my life's work and organize a "counter-offensive" with an unknown object, these questions would have to be answered: Where and how would I get twenty or thirty executioners? How could I give uniforms to the police? How could I arm them and give them other necessary equipment? - In other words, How can a man who lives almost completely isolated from the outside world contemplate a

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campaign which is possible only for a powerful political machine. I confess that I feel rather stupid to be criticising an idea that does not deserve it.

The leaders of the Communist Party are carrying out complicated stratagems through the work of David Alfaro Siqueiros. The object of these is to endanger me by sacrificing Alfaro Siqueiros and thus save themselves. However, the result of the intrigue, which is very complicated, can be the exact opposite of what the strategists of the GPU hope.

The stratagem was suggested by Davis Serrano, member of the Political Bureau, and consequently one of the official leaders of the Communist Party. On June 19 their assertions appeared in the newspapers, blaming Alfaro Siqueiros of the offense.

This accusation by his closest colleagues, accomplices in the assault, would be absolutely impossible in a revolutionary party. "Salus GPU Suprema Lex" (The Welfare of the GPU is the Supreme Law) is the motto of the Stalinists. Treating Alfaro Siqueiros as an "uncontrollable element and half-lunatic", David Serrano was encouraged to leave the Kremlin, and thus divert the investigation from himself.

On June 23, when the general nature of assault and the number of accomplices had been revealed, the periodicals of Stalin's group announced that "none of them were members of the party."

This statement was repeated, with several variations, for several days thereafter; and Alfaro Siqueiros was called not only a "half lunatic" but also "an inciting agent."

The declarations of David Serrano about Alfaro Siqueiros and Pujol were the signal for similar declarations by other individuals, to the effect that Alfaro Siqueiros would be wholly responsible."

Mateo Martinez, a member of the party, confessed at the beginning that David Serrano, a member of the Political Bureau, is "fully capable of any general sort of offense against Trotsky"; but surely, under the beneficent influence of his protector, Mr. Favon Flores, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Mateo Martinez fully understood that Davis Serrano had nothing to do with the affair, that only agents like Alfaro Siqueiros were capable of such actions.

Secure in their position, the Stalinists began to attack. In their periodicals on August 2, Serrano declared that I had given David Alfaro Siqueiros money for a "counter-offensive". The result of this new absurdity is evident: Davis Alfaro Siqueiros is slowly being converted into a Trotskyite. "The more apparent the lie, the quicker it will be believed,"

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is the motto of Hitler and Stalin.

In back of official investigation, there is doubtless a great deal of tension. The GPU does not want to yield. In spite of the evidence of R. S. Harte's body, in spite of the confessions of various people who have been accused, the GPU tries to revive the version of the counter-offensive. It is a very convenient method for people with such bad reputations.

In totalitarian Moscow, a machine of this sort is easy to set up. In Mexico, it is accomplished through certain fraudulent schemes; the Stalinists repeat the same versions which characterized Gomez/Lorenzo as a simple thief who appropriated party funds; then later they defend him, writing, "Similar fury was experienced by the writer Rosendo Gomez Lorenzo, to whom his colleagues showed marked resentment because of his revolutionary beliefs."

Yesterday declared a thief, excluded from the party, he appears today as a martyr to the revolutionary idea.

We also saw how David Serrano disdainfully called Pujol a "disciple and personal aid" of the half-mad Alfaro Siqueiros. Apparently David Serrano had nothing in common with Pujol. However, the daily newspaper of the C. T. M. (Mexican Workers' Union of which Toledano, mentioned above, was President—Translator's note) on January 4, 1939, printed a telegram from Barcelona, dated January 2, 1939, stating "We wish you a prosperous New Year in your united revolutionary struggle against reaction and fascism. From the Committee: Pujol, General Secretary; Talavera, Secretary of Agitation and Propaganda; Justo, Secretary of Organization."

Justo is none other than David Serrano. This telegram is undeniable evidence of the intimate collaboration existing between David Serrano, Pujol, and even Alfaro Siqueiros.

Will not the GPU demand, under threat of death, that Alfaro Siqueiros declare himself to have been secretly a Trotskyite? Will not David Serrano confess to have been simply an agent of the Dies Committee for the purpose of organizing political assassinations? Hasn't an editorial on this theme already been prepared for publication in the daily news of the C.T.M.? For a long time now, Moscow has had such a remarkable system for matters of this sort.

- to be continued -

Translated by John P. McCormick
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Stalin's periodical, on June 1, wrote, "The Communist International, The International of Lenin and Stalin, and with it the parties of the whole world have never authorized nor have practised a terroristic struggle, but the organized violence of the masses"

On June 16, "La Vox de Mexico", (The Voice of Mexico), repeated: "The Communist Party has declared many times that its program neither accepts or authorizes individual terrorism, but it does accept the open action of the masses in defense of its interests."

On June 30 - "How can it be possible that the Communist Party, denying its principles, acting against its own interests, would participate in a terroristic act which is completely contrary to our tactics and methods." (Translator's note: This linguistic usage of our would indicate Communistic control of "La Vox de Mexico," see below).

David Serrano, Mateo Martinez and their lawyers reported the same argument. They all avowed a hatred of the individual terror plan. No one said a word about actual deeds. No one mentioned the Gesteo. Is it possible that they did not know about the existence of this institution? Is it possible that they did not know that the Gesteo concerns itself with assassinations, not only in the U.S.S.R. but also in all the civilized countries of the world? I shall not describe here the benefits and evils of the "principles" of the Communist Party, but I will discuss the Party's activity and the real relationship between the Central Committee and the Gesteo.

The GPU is not only a secret police force of the U.S.S.R., but it is something much more important. The GPU is the instrument of the totalitarian domination, by the Stalinist group, over the U.S.S.R. and the Komintern. One of the most important tasks of the GPU is the extermination of the most dangerous adversaries of Stalin's government. Within the Soviet Union, this extermination is performed through legal channels. Outside of these limits, the extermination is carried on by conspiracies, assaults and assassinations.

As organizations, the GPU and the Komintern are not identical but they are inextricably connected. The GPU completely dominates the Komintern. This domination explains the sudden changes in the Central Committees.

Those members of the Central Committee who are also agents of the GPU are careful to see that the conduct of the Party's affairs is never in opposition to the interests of the GPU. As there is no semblance of free discussion and democratic decision, so in the Central Committee, the agents of the GPU can force other party members to carry out the plans of the GPU under threat of death or physical punishment. Without the knowledge of this political machine, it would be impossible to give a complete picture of the policy of "La Vox de Mexico".

In June 1937, Hernan Laborde, at Moscow's order, disclosed the policy of the Central Committee and his own policy. Here is one of his confessions:

"We demand that the agreement which permits the radication of Trotsky in Mexico be revoked, and we threaten mass action which at the present time we can not put into effect due to the lack of necessary forces." (Hernan Laborde, "Unity at any cost", 1937.)

This citation is important: Moscow naturally prefers my expulsion under pressure of the masses. But there are no masses, and the Party fell into a ridiculous situation. Moscow entrusted the task of successfully mobilizing the workers of Mexico under Lombardo Tolezano, with the expulsion of Trotsky as their aim. But under Tolezano the workers obstinately refused -- they did not want to become persecutors. But with the war becoming more imminent, Moscow realized, all the more, the necessity of having me silenced. Moscow lost patience daily. History shows that when organizations do not have sufficient political power to execute their tasks, they resort to acts of terror.

The denial of the use of terror by "La Vox de Mexico" is a simple device for avoiding the responsibility. For example -- take the case of D. Siqueiros. On March 5, 1939, acting as Stalin's speaker before a group of Mexican professors, he predicted the necessity for fighting the "traitors", saying, "And we need to know that we are going to fight, not by direct action, but by the unification of the masses." (El Popular, March 6, 1939, Page 1, Column 2.) Alfaro Siqueiros adopted the same formula, which later appeared in "La Vox de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro". Through that formula, he hoped to escape responsibility, but it was a useless effort.

There is a great deal of difference between the use of terror by revolutionary parties and by the GPU. Russia was the most famous country for individual terrorism. The revolutionary party publicly took upon itself the responsibility of any of its own violent actions. The Irish and Polish terrorists did the same in their struggle for national independence. In the case of the Stalinists, it is completely

different. They commit a crime, deny that they did it, and then blame their political adversaries. They act, not in the interest of the people, but in the interest of a Totalitarian band. They believe themselves obligated to deceive the public. Their duplicity adds a dishonest and repulsive touch to the terror of the GPU.

Installment 5

What is the essence of my accusation? On July 2, I confirmed my assertion that "La Vox de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro", are organs of the GPU and enjoy its financial support. They considered it necessary to send me to the Attorney's office on a charge of libel. That was a prudent step! The Komintern is fully as much an instrument of the Kremlin as the GPU.

How can "La Vox de Mexico" be a periodical of the Komintern, if, at the same time, it regards as libellous a man who points out its connection with the Kremlin?

Moscow's financial aid to the revolutionary movement in other countries began when the Bolsheviks took power. On December 26, 1917 the Soviet of the People's Commissaries promulgated the following decree.

"A sum of money to support the world revolution —"

"Considering the fact that the Soviet power supports, in principle, the international solidarity of the proletariat, as well as the fraternity of the workers of all countries; and that the struggle against war can be victorious only if it is directed on an international scale, the Soviet of the People's Commissaries considers it necessary to give aid of all sorts, even money, to the international left wing of the worker's movement in all countries, whether these countries are at war, allied with Russia, or are neutral.

"For this reason, the Soviet of the People's Commissaries allots two million rubles for the needs of the international revolutionary movement, putting them at the disposal of the foreign representatives of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. (Signed) V. Ulianov (Lenin), President of the Soviet of People's Commissaries; L. Trotsky, Commissary of Foreign Affairs."

I would not even be willing today to withdraw my signature from that decree. This decree obviously deals with financial aid to revolutionary movements in other countries, under the sponsorship

of worker's organizations. The parties which receive aid enjoy the privilege of free criticism of the Soviet Government. In the Congresses of the Komintern there was always passionate arguments of ideas, and very often Lenin and I were in the minority.

Under the reign of Stalin, the question of financial aid to the foreign organizations suffered a complete reversal. "The Worker's and Peasant's Government", which was controlled by the party and was responsible to the Soviets, was transformed into a personal dictatorship, supported by a Totalitarian system of impersonal functionaries.

International solidarity was transformed into an unworthy dependency of the Kremlin. Financial aid is a sort of bribe. The Moscow agents recognize the fact that this aid was a disgraceful business which they could not openly confess. When the Mexican agents accused me of "libel", they confirmed my estimation of the Komintern.

I do not reproach "La Vox de Mexico" and the other publications for having taken money from their fellow-Stalinists in Moscow; in that alone, there is nothing reprehensible. I was accusing and I now accuse, not the workers and peasants, but the extortioners and executioners of the workers and peasants. I accuse them of having performed criminal acts for the Gestapo and for depending financially on the same.

The motive of the Komintern and its financial aid to its foreign divisions and publications --

The intervention of the GPU in the affairs of the Komintern and the system of corruption among the leaders of the workers' movements in other countries began to develop systematically in 1926, when Stalin became head of the movement. At that time there began the irreconcilable struggle of the opposition (The "Trotskyites") against the arbitrary system of the Komintern.

For example, the opposition discovered that the well-known chief of the British Trade Unions, Purcell, received a secret stipend of twenty-five pounds a month for his "friendship" toward the Soviet Union; that is, toward the Kremlin. Other well-known leaders of the same trade union benefited similarly. Their wives received siffs of gold and platinum. It goes without saying that all these people, who did not formerly belong to the Komintern, considered Trotskyites as "traitors".

Fearful of the revelations of the opposition, Stalin considered it necessary to publish a sort of financial report of the Komintern. We obtained from this report, information on the economic situation for three years: 1929, 1930, and 1931. However, this in-

formation, coming from the laboratory of the GPU, is completely false. The size of the appropriations has been diminished several times in the report. The secret expenditures are not mentioned. The sources of income are not given. The diminished sums, referred to above, were listed as: \$675,000, \$956,000, and \$1,128,000 (American money) in the years mentioned.

Also reported is the following: "Grants to the party's periodicals" — for the sums of \$435,000, \$641,000, and \$756,000, respectively in the years quoted. In the three years cited, the grants to the publications of the Komintern amounted to three quarters of a million dollars. Thus, financial aid from the Komintern to its periodicals is obvious. The financial reports naturally refer to the official press of the Komintern as "La Vox de Mexico", "El Popular", and "Futuro" will be dealt with later.

Installment 6

There may be an objection to my using financial reports published by the Komintern in 1929, 1930, and 1931. The reason for that is simple: after the persecution of the Trotskyites, the publication of those reports was suspended. Their falseness provoked suspicions everywhere, without satisfying anyone. The fact that the Komintern no longer publishes its reports is evidence in itself that the Komintern deems it necessary to conceal the results of its financial operations.

That doesn't mean that they ceased paying grants to the various divisions and "friends." On the contrary, they increased year after year. Actually the total must exceed ten million dollars, most of which went to the publications and "friends" who nominally do not belong to the Komintern.

The inseparable connection between the Komintern and the Gestapo —

B. Gitlow, one of the founders of the Communist Party in the United States, a member of the "C.C." for many years, a member of the Executive Committee of the Komintern, and its Presidium, gave the following characteristics of the reciprocal relations between the Komintern and the GPU in a letter to my lawyer, Alberto Goldman,

in New York.

Crompond, New York
July 25, 1940

Mr. Albert Goldman
116 University Place
N.Y., N.Y.

Dear Mr. Goldman:

When I was a member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, I helped to direct its affairs and was well informed as to the method in which the organization functioned as an agency for the GPU.

Every representative of the Communist International, sent from Moscow to foreign countries, always carried special instructions from the GPU, and if he were a member of the GPU, he worked under its direction.

The special department of the Communist International in Moscow, which was in charge of passports, visas, and financial grants for the Communist parties and the Communist periodicals outside of Russia, was under the charge of the GPU, and its director was an agent of the same. It was obvious to me that the financial matters of the Communist International were in the hands of the GPU.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Benjamin Gitlow

The authenticity of this letter is certified by the special testimony of Mr. Goldman.

Testimony: Albert Goldman, under oath, stated:

1. That he resides in the city of New York, State of New York, U.S.A.
2. That he received a letter from Benjamin Gitlow, dated July 25, 1940, dealing with the relationship between the Communist International and the Gestapo.
3. That he knows the writing of Benjamin Gitlow and is sure that this letter was written by Gitlow.

Sworn and signed before me, July 29, 1940

H. S. Minnick, Albert Goldman
Notary Public of Queens County

Concerning the dependency of the Communistic Parties on the GPU, B. Gitlow makes these exceptionally important and exact statements in his book, "I Confess."

"But the party was connected with the Soviet Government by even stronger ties. The most important of these was the Gestapo. On the direct summons of the GPU, the party aided its members to join its Espionage Staff. Its members became agents of the GPU, employed and paid by the Soviet Government. They were the connecting link between the party and the GPU; contacts were established by the secretary of the party, who from time to time told them how to proceed.

"A member of the party, who became an agent of the GPU, gave up his assignment when he was selected. He consequently was subject to the severe discipline which the GPU imposes on its agents. The party leaders rarely know when a party member becomes a GPU agent. Whenever the GPU required aid from the party, it paid for all expenses and included much more.

The extra amounts were placed in the party's treasury. But we leaders, who knew that the GPU was keeping a strict watch on us, longed for any opportunity to serve it, to help it in its work, and to enjoy its confidence. At times, the GPU agents sent a complete report on each of the leaders of the American Party, with information about the party as a whole. We all knew that the Soviet Government did not consider our party as simply a section of the Communist International, which the leaders of the Soviet Government dominated, but that it considered the American Communist Party as one of its agencies.

"The Soviet Government used members of the American Communist Party in a wide area, including China, Japan, Germany, Mexico, and in the countries of Central and South America." (From "I Confess", B. Gitlow, Page 303.)

The denial of intimacy with the Kremlin is not an invention of "La Vox de Mexico". B. Gitlow writes, "The American Communist Party has always declared that it has no connection with the Soviet Government; but the truth is that the American Communist Party is in the same relationship with the Soviet Government as the Nazi agents in the United States are with the government of the Third Reich." ("I Confess" Page 300.)

To be continued --

Installment 7

Testimony of Matorras and Krivitsky.

Although they are not yet completed, very important reports, concerning the financial dictatorship of the Kremlin over the divisions of the Communist International, have been disclosed by Enrique Matorras, Secretary of The Central Committee of Communist Youth in Spain, in a document edited in Madrid in 1935.

"The International financially aids the Communist movement with rather large sums, but usually it has a fixed sum for each country.

In Spain, the following approximate sums were received every month:

The Communist International, for the party, 12,000 pesetas.

The Red Syndical International, for the communist syndical movement, 10,000 pesetas.

The Young Communist International for Youths, 5,000 pesetas.

"El Socorro Roja International" (The Red International Aid) for the Spanish Division, 5,000 pesetas.

"El Socorro Obrero International" (The Workers' International Aid) for the Spanish Division, 2,000 pesetas.

"La International Deportiva Roja" (The Red Deportive International) for the Workers' Cultural Federation, 1,000 pesetas.

The Press Division of the Communist International, for the party's periodicals, 10,000 pesetas.

Total: 45,000 pesetas.

This quantity is separate from the apportionments for the maintenance of the delegates and is sent only to encourage the activity of the party and its various organizations. In other words, every member of the Political Bureau of the Party and of the Youth is paid monthly four hundred pesetas as a bonus; besides, they are paid ten pesetas a day for expenses on trips outside the city. To get such large quantities of money into Spain, they use various methods. Sometimes individuals carry it in. Other times it is received through periodicals connected with the party, for example, the "Editorial Genit." (Editorial Zenith). Thus the International has many methods;

it maintains a paid staff of agents in every country."

(Communism in Spain, its orientations, organization, methods, by Enrique Matorras, Secretary of the Central Committee for Communist Youth in Spain. Madrid, 1935. Sole right of sale, "Ediciones Fax", Santo Domingo Square, 13, Post Office Box 8001, Madrid, page 13.)

The amounts cited above are relatively small. But we must not forget that Matorras' book appeared in 1935, before the civil war, when the intervention of the GPU in Spain's affairs took on a definite character. The testimony of Enrique Matorras shows, at any rate, that the suspension of the publication of financial reports by the Communist International did not mean that the grants to the Divisions were suspended.

The citation above mentions aid on the part of the Communist International, but not of the GPU. But that is only a terminological disguise. The Communist International does not have its own funds. For financial remittances, the Kremlin puts the custom house mark on reports from the Komintern, Red International Aid, The International for Cultural Relations, The Friends of the USSR, etc. Under all these marks lies Stalin's influence; his system of foreign relations rests with the GPU which necessarily acts incognito.

Concerning the financial dependency of the divisions of the Komintern in regard to the Kremlin, we have the testimony of General V. Krivitsky, who until 1938, was chief of Soviet Espionage in all Europe.

"The real operation of the Komintern is never disclosed although it is known to several Russian bodies, such as the OMS (Otdel Mezhdunarodnoi Sv'yazi), (Division for International Coherence) of which Piatnitsky is the chief.

A whole network of permanent agents stretches across the world; these agents, responsible to the GPU, act as contacts between Moscow and the Communist Parties of Europe, Asia, Latin America, and the United States, which are nominally autonomous. These agents from the Komintern, representatives of the OMS can easily intimidate the leaders of the Communist Party in whichever countries they are stationed. The identity of all members of the OMS is kept secret; each member is responsible to Moscow and does not directly participate in Party discussions.

In recent years the GPU has taken over many of the functions of the OMS, particularly all cases of treason against Stalin.

The most important work of the permanent agents of the OMS is the distribution of funds to support the Communist Parties and its

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various subterfuges, such as The League for Peace and Democracy, Workers' International Defense, Workers' International Aid, Friends of the Soviet Union, and a multitude of apparently unrelated organizations which were interwoven, especially when Moscow embarked on the Popular Front.

No Communist Party in the world can alone pay for the least percentage of its expenditures. It is estimated in Moscow that the Central Government supplies from ninety to ninety-five percent of the money to cover the expenses of all foreign Communist Parties. This money is paid through the Soviet Treasury by means of the OMS, in sums allotted by Stalin's Political Bureau.

An OMS agent is the judge in case a Communist Party wishes to make a new expenditure. In the United States, for example, if the Political Bureau of the American Communist Party plans to publish a new periodical, it consults the OMS agent. He decides whether or not the suggestion merits attention and then contacts the Headquarters of the OMS. One of the favorite methods of sending money and instructions from Moscow to any foreign country is by means of diplomatic pouches, guaranteed against inspection.

Installment 8

How the Komintern distributes money all over the world. Parcels arrive bearing the seal of the Soviet Government; inside these parcels are packets of orders and instructions, each packet being stamped for distribution. The GPU representative hands the orders to the Communist leader with whom he is in direct contact. Very often, English, French, and American orders are sent, each bearing the mark of The Bank of the Soviet State. (K in Stalin's Secret Service. W.G. Krivitsky. pages 51-53)

Krivitsky thus makes sure that all the divisions of the Komintern are financially independent of Moscow, and that the immediate organ of financial control over the Komintern is the GPU.

The citation shown from Krivitsky's book is as good as legal testimony, since Krivitsky made the same statements, under oath, before the Investigating Committee of The House of Representatives of The United States.

Supplementary information from B. Citlow.

In attempting to show the forced subjection of Communist Parties to Moscow, the only difficulty lies in the abundance of proofs

and documents; I shall have to reduce the number of citations to the minimum.

The above-mentioned B. Gitlow, who for twenty years held one of the leading positions in the direction of the Communist movement in the United States, has published a book in which he gives indisputable evidence of the complete subjection of the American Party to Moscow. In the last few years, B. Gitlow broke off his relationship with the Communist International. Gitlow's actual political leanings do not interest me. It is sufficient that the fundamental aspect of his book is based on indisputable deeds. Gitlow writes:

"The 'Daily Worker', far from covering its expenditures, was losing money daily; the Komintern has spent many times the initial sum of \$300,000, which was invested to begin the publication of the periodical....When the 'Daily Worker' established its headquarters in New York, we hoped that it would show some results of its investments, in view of the increase in its circulation. The total cost of the building, general repairs, new presses, etc., surpassed the \$300,000 sum allotted." ("I Confess" -- Gitlow, page 307.)

"Today, the party has moved into different fields, its importance for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, as a consequence of the Japanese situation, makes it necessary to conduct an unprecedented campaign of propaganda, using all sorts of methods, even that of the radio. The Party recently began publishing two new daily papers, one in Chicago and the other in San Francisco, in spite of the fact that the annual deficit of the 'Daily Worker' was more than fifty thousand dollars.

"It is obvious that the Soviet Union has to subsidize the American Communist Party more than ever before." ("I Confess" -- Gitlow, page 389.)

"I returned from Moscow to attend the Convention and to nominate the Presidential Candidate of the Party, with five thousand dollars of Russian money in my pocket as Moscow's initial contribution, and thirty-five thousand dollars for our presidential campaign.

"This sum was part of the four million dollars which we were accustomed to receive every year as a grant for special propositions; for our presidential campaign in 1924, Moscow contributed fifty thousand dollars.

"Having established the 'Daily Worker' with thirty-five thousand dollars, Moscow continued to contribute at least that sum every year. Naturally Moscow's financial contributions to the American Communist Party were much smaller than they are today, when Moscow is the indisputable master." ("I Confess" -- B. Gitlow, page 494.)

To what extent did Moscow [the financial aid? B. Gitlow, through whose hands Moscow's money passed quite frequently, says:

"Moscow was a generous donor; but it did not pay for all our activities; without any exaggeration, our expenditures every year were about a million dollars, more than half of which was taken from the United States." ("I Confess" — B. Gitlow, page 470.)

Therefore Moscow paid for the other half of the American expenditures.

The same author states the following about the founding of a Communist periodical in London:

"The Communist Party in England was treated as a sick child. The Party had to receive aid from Moscow every time it took a step. The Komintern tried to force the English Party to collect the money necessary to set up a periodical. The leaders gave all sorts of excuses because they were not able to obtain the money. When the periodical was published, it was with the Komintern's money; the Komintern supplied all the funds necessary to establish and maintain the periodical. The situation was the same in many other countries." ("I Confess" — B. Gitlow, page 587.)

As we say, there is no reason to believe that Mexico is an exception.

I cite Gitlow's book, not as a literary work, but as legal testimony; in the first place because Gitlow gave the same information to the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States; in the second place, because he is required to answer, under oath, the questions of the Mexican Court.

Installment 9

Financial Aid to Communist Parties in Latin America.

It is evident that the Communist Parties of Latin America are in the same situation with respect to their relations with Moscow as other Communist Parties in other parts of the world. There is no doubt of this even in case we do not have special data in regard to them. But let us see. I am going to present the very important statement of Mr. Joseph Zack, who for fifteen years had an important post in American Communism and in Latin America. Here is what Mr. Zack has written under oath:

TESTIMONY-- Joseph Zack declares under oath:

1. That I am a resident of the City of New York, in the United States.
2. That I was for a period of about fifteen years a member of the Communist Party of the United States and that during this time I was a member of the Central Committee of the party and occupied many responsible posts.
3. That in 1929-1930 I worked for the International Red Syndicate in Moscow and in 1930 I was sent by Piatnitsky, secretary of the Communist International, and by Maivsky, president of the Communist International to Bogota, Columbia, for the purpose of directing the work of the Communist Party of Columbia, for and in the name of the Communist International.

That I remained fifteen months in Columbia, as a representative of the Communist International and seven months in Venezuela, also representing the Communist International.

That while there I had contact with the office of the Komintern, which was located at Montevideo, Uruguay.

That the witness affirms that after having been authorized to spend money, he spent during his residence in Columbia, nearly six thousand five hundred dollars to subsidize the work of the Communist Party of Columbia, which was at that time affiliated with the Communist International. While I was in Venezuela I also spent money with the object of subsidizing the work of the Communist Party in Venezuela.

That most of the money came from Kitty Harris, resident of New York and member of the Communist Party.

That I remember perfectly well that on one occasion I received personally from the representative of the Communist International, known by the name of Williams, the sum of eight hundred dollars; that according to his own statement the said Williams was a member of the GPU.

Signed -- Joseph Zack.

Signed and sworn before me this day 25th day of July, 1940.

Walter A. Saylor. (Signed.) Notary Public.

The truth is that J. Zack did not have contact with Mexico; but there is no doubt that if the GPU did not forget Columbia and Bolivia, it would have even greater reasons for paying attention to Mexico.

In 1931 the attention of the Mexican government had been attracted to a certain Manuel Diaz Ramirez, who had great quantities of money in the Bank under his name. "The Universal" of May 6, 1931, wrote about this situation.

"It is well known that for ten years he has been a member of the Mexican Communist Party and is actually the representative of the Third International in Mexico. He attended the Third International and remained in Russia for one year. From 1927 to 1928 he was in charge of the treasury of the party, controlling thirty thousand dollars. And all expenses of his trips were paid out of these funds." ("The Universal," first section, page 7, column 7)

It is thus perfectly evident, that this money came from Moscow. The judicial powers may easily verify this statement.

In the days of the rupture of relations between Mexico and the U.S.S.R. the government of Mexico had an opportunity to discover the opinion of Russia with respect to the relations of the sections of the Komintern and the governing bodies of the U.S.S.R. I leave aside the question of the justice or the injustice of the breaking off of relations between Mexico and the U.S.S.R. and the persecution of the Mexican Communist Party. I am most interested in officially recognized acts. The communication of the Mexican Government on the 23rd of January said:

"The Government of Mexico knows perfectly well that groups of Russian Communists do not work and cannot work independently since every such political organization of any country is subject to the government of Moscow."

The statement that no organization in Russia can work independently of the government of that country, is completely indisputable. The direction of all the organizations concentrated in the hands of the GPU is made particularly severe and overbearing in the case of foreign relations. Financial aid to foreign sections of the Komintern, in the same manner as the aid to friendly publications is an affair taken care of by the GPU. Mexico is not an exception.

The methods of corruption and bribery used in Moscow on foreign leaders of the workers' movement have been known for a long time. All opposition within the Komintern is either suppressed or bought off. When the delegation from the Communist Party of the

United States, hoping for a legal congress, goes to Moscow, the leaders know beforehand what to expect.

Installment 10

"We must protect our delegates against Moscow's system of corruption. We warn those who have not had the experience of going to Moscow that they may expect all sorts of tricks. We also explain to them the methods of the Komintern. We tell them that they have immense resources, that their agents will treat them sumptuously, and that all kinds of temptations will be put before them, in order to make them change their point of view, and if they are not effective, compulsion will be used. Our delegates then swear to remain loyal, and to fight for the justice when we are seeking, to the unhappy end." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 528.)

Rivalry among the leaders of a party is taken care of by transferring some of them to the GPU. When B. Gitlow fell into disgrace for having intended to begin an independent policy, they decided in Moscow to transfer him to the GPU. Gitlow himself said in regard to this incident:

"They made plans to bribe me. They offered me a lucrative position doing confidential work for the GPU in Latin American countries with a very good salary, which included living expenses, travel by first class, and lodging in the best hotels.

"I refused the tempting offer, because I knew that it was a bribe, and also because I understood that if I was ever an employee of the GPU I would forever remain at its mercy." ("I Confess" — Gitlow, page 568-9.)

This incident throws a bright light on the destiny of many of those who have been expelled or retired, such as D.A. Siqueiros, G. Lorenzo, H. Laborde, and others. The plan to send to Latin America a personage so important as Gitlow, shows the special interest that the GPU had in it.

Fred Beal, one of the leaders of American workers, tells in his book, how he was won in Moscow:

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"The Komintern to look after me with moving solicitude. They made me comfortable in Moscow. I was well quartered, well fed, and received invitations to make speeches and write for periodicals." ("Proletarian Journey", F. Beal, page 257.) (Translator's note — Name Beal or Beal misspelled on original.)

Gitlow tells how the Kremlin put the well-known American negro, James Ford, at the side of Stalin.

"He was covered with adulations, praises, and with crosses, decorations, and gifts of all kinds." ("I Confess" -- Gitlow, page 455)

It is not superfluous to note that this same Ford represented the Komintern in Mexico during the last assembly of the party before the assault on May 24.

These examples of the personal corruption adopted by the Kremlin represent only isolated examples of a general system. The main element in this system is the double salary which was initiated by Stalin; one of these is sent officially to the employees of the party; the other comes to responsible members of the party from a secret chest which is controlled by the GPU. This system, energetically combated by the Trotsky opposition when it was started in Moscow, was quickly extended to all the Komintern. There is no doubt that it was applied and is being used now in Mexico. The members of the Central Committee that enjoy this secret salary, are able to dedicate their strength to the work of the "friendly" organizations, which is an important form of economic aid to them.

Gitlow recalls how, on solemn occasions, Stalin likes to speak of the purity and chastity of the Komintern.

"The Komintern is the sacred place of the working party. The Komintern is not to be confused with the treasury; but it was in precisely this manner that Stalin used the Komintern, buying, selling, and ruining his leaders." ("I Confess" -- Gitlow, page 553.)

The leaders of the Mexican Communist Party, undoubtedly, are not an exception.

"The Voice of Mexico" on the 7th of July, 1940 called my accusation that it received financial aid from Moscow, an "old calumny." Freeing myself from the impudence which characterizes the Stalinists, I should like to add one quotation.

"We are not surprised that the dirty money has made a song" out of the old calumny; but we are still waiting for proof that it is true; knowing that he will not be able to present any proof of it, since this periodical is proud to state that it exists in its humble way, on the voluntary contributions of workers, farmers, and other sympathizers."

These gentlemen think, without a doubt, that the insolence of their tone relieves them of the duty of relying upon deeds recognized even by themselves.

Denying it receives financial aid from Moscow, "The Voice of Mexico" pretends to believe that the Mexican Party is the one exception

in the world, from the rigid rules of the Komintern. However, the same periodical wrote on May 1, of this year:

"The economic situation in which the party finds itself, arises from the fact that the old heads of the group were made dependent upon the governors, senators, and deputies, to the party of the masses.it was also under the control of the bourgeoisie; abandoning its principles, renouncing its obligation to defend the interests of the workers and the common people; opposing itself to the fights of the masses for their rights."

Therefore the party is not too scrupulous in regard to its financial affairs, as it pretends to be in its statement of July 7th.

During the last congress (March 1940) one of the heads of the party, Mr. Salgado, charged that the ex-head, Laborde, had been bribed.

"For a thousand pesos per month, all the suffering and hunger of the people of Yucatan (Translator's note -- a state in Mexico), resulted to the benefit of the low group of politicians which controlled the state." ("Enemies of the People in the Ranks of the Revolutionaries.")

Installment 11

Actions of the leaders of the Mexican Party Congress.

Another head, Rafael Carrillo, wrote in April of 1940 about the last Congress of the party:

"The extraordinary National Congress has done an invaluable work; it has expelled from its ranks the people responsible for the state of disorganization and corruption." (Prologue to the pamphlet, by Dionisio Encina, "Without Imperialism," Mexico, 1940.)

Our aim here is to discover exactly what direction the disorganization and corruption of the party took. It was not just a casual episode. Hernan Laborde, the guilty one, was at the head of the party since 1928, during 12 years his power over the party, particularly during the latter years was unlimited. Dionisio Encina, the new head, said about this:

"What has been the direction of our party, except a narrow direction, the secretary does and decides everything, reducing the other members of the political bureau to the status of auxiliaries."

And later:

"From the Fourth Congress until now, that is to say, during

the five years that the party has been under the direction of Laborde and Campa. (Page 102.)

In regard to the actions of the Mexican Stalinists, D.D. Siqueiros once said, "It is better to receive money from Moscow than from the Mexican Capitalists". In 1940 they admitted publicly that they received money from the Mexican Capitalists, which does not mean of course, that they did not also receive money from Moscow.

I am not concerned now with the relations between the Communist Party, the governors, senators, deputies, and Mexican Capitalists. The confession quoted from "The Voice of Mexico" and from Mr. Selgado interest me in that they refute the statement that the magazine in question was run only on voluntary donations made by workers and sympathizers.

It is certain that the March Congress decided to adopt a more virtuous system of conduct; but as to how serious this was, and to what degree it will be realized, we will only know in the next purge. Now we know that the Communist Party receives what it can, without caring from what source it comes.

Even in case we consider the pious desire of the last Congress a reality, one could not find in my words an atom of calumny. "The Voice of Mexico" considers it perfectly legitimate to receive money from "sympathetic elements", but perhaps Stalin does not belong in the category of sympathizers? In the same note in which they speak of "calumny" he is cited as the "great director of the Soviet, Comrade Stalin". How could it be impossible to receive money from a sympathizer like the "great Soviet Director"?

But we are not dealing merely with a sympathizer. The Communist International is considered as the international party of the workers. The head of the GPU, Lorenzo Beria, is the equal of the members of his college and its responsible agents, who are also members of the Communist International, comrades, in consequence, of the party and the editors of "The Voice of Mexico". The magazine naturally can get money from Beria and the GPU, comrades of the International Party, without loss of its "pride". Thus my statement does not contain the least shadow of calumny. The impartiality of "The Voice of Mexico", of course, has to be a purely mythological element.

The present article was already finished when I received the special testimony of General Walter Krivitsky, ex-head of espionage in Europe, for the Mexican Department of Justice. His statements are in regard to the system of organization of the GPU in U.S.S.R. and abroad, and the relations between GPU and the Komintern, and the terrorist activity of the GPU abroad.

Walter Krivitsky, who, during many years was one of the most responsible representatives of GPU, broke with Moscow when Stalin began to exterminate the revolutionary generation of the Bolshevik party by means of false proceedings. The revelations made by Krivitsky in the world press, have been made into a book, that all publications have accepted as qualified and exact testimony on the occult mechanism of the policies of the Kremlin.

To avoid misunderstanding it is necessary to explain that the initials G.U.G.B. mean the same as GPU. In view of the fact that the name GPU has acquired such an odious connotation, the Kremlin has tried to change it to another name, but since in substance it is the same, in the U.S.S.R. as abroad, the G.U.G.B. has continued to be called the GPU.

I have also added the statement of the attorney, A. Goldman, of New York, made under oath about the authenticity of the statement of Mr. Krivitsky. General Krivitsky avoids showing himself in public except in the case of extreme necessity, because behind him walks the professional assassins of the GPU.

The date of the testimony of Mr. A. Goldman, the 9th of October, is also the date of the statement of Mr. W. Krivitsky.

"I wish to make the following statement to be used by any tribunal of Mexico for and in favor of Leon Trotsky.

The general direction of Security of the National Commissariat of Internal Relations of State (G.U.G.B.N.K.W.D.), is the department of secret police of the U.S.S.R. The Commissar of People's Relations — Seria — is at the same time head of the G.U.G.B.

The G.U.G.B. is divided into sectors, in conformance with the political, economic, and cultural of the U.S.S.R."

Installment 12

"The aforesaid Walter Krivitsky cannot make a personal testimony because in making it his hiding place would be revealed and therefore he cannot do it for fear of the GPU.

Subscribed and sworn before me this year of grace of 1940, the ninth day of August.

Mayer B. Carp, Notary Public of Kines County, N.Y.

Albert Goldman (signed.)"

Conclusions about the assault of May 24.

The editorial office of "The Voice of Mexico" demands that I be held responsible for defamation, for having expressed before the tribunal for security, the belief that the directors of "The Voice of Mexico" like other agents of the GPU receive aid from their master.

I have made an effort to show in this document, and I have hope that I have succeeded, that "The Voice of Mexico" is in every sense of the word, the organ of the GPU. The periodical has no other policy, than that which the Kremlin inspires through its agents for the conduct of the GPU. It defends all the crimes of the GPU and vilifies all its enemies. The most scandalous torrent of its calumnies it directed for many years against me.

I felt obliged, later, to show the participation of the directors of the Communist Party of Mexico and of "The Voice of Mexico", in the attempt. All of the leaders of the Communist Party took part in the preparation for the assault; some of them, also, took part in the material execution of the plot.

The moral preparation had, mainly, the form of a continuous, systematic, and perfidious calumny against me, which included the most grave and injurious accusations.

The same persons, after having carried out the attempt tried to deceive the Investigation (agency) and public opinion, aided by a new torrent of calumnies (the theory that it was a "suicide", etc).

All of this work, from the beginning to the end, was in response to the interests of the GPU and came about as a result of its orders. The leaders of the Communist Party in Mexico and the directors of "The Voice of Mexico" had acted as agents of the GPU. It does not constitute a defamation to state that some agents of the GPU were in the pay of the organization. In addition, I have presented numerous testimonies to the effect that the leaders of the sections of the Komintern, in all parts of the world, are in the pay of the Kremlin.

People whose political career has been based on calumny against me, have less right than anyone else to speak of defamation. I have presented in addition many proofs of these calumnies. It would be impossible to imagine a calumny made with worse intentions.

I am certain, because of this, that Mexican Justice, will not only reject the accusation of "defamation against me" but will also seek those responsible (for the attacks) on the staff of "The Voice of Mexico", for the calumnious accusations and will find for them the most severe kind of punishment to fit their systematic and evil intentioned calumny. August 17, 1940. Coyoacan. Leon Trotsky. (signed.)

DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR THE MEXICAN TRIBUNAL

1. Copy of the budgets of the Komintern published officially in the years 1929 and 1930.
2. The pamphlet, "Thesis and Resolutions of the 12th Session" containing financial information for the year 1930.
3. Quotation from the book of E. Matorras, "Communism in Spain."
4. Letter of Benjamin Gitlow, dated July 25, 1940.
5. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated July 29, 1940.
6. Affidavit of Josef Zach, dated July 25, 1940.
7. Statement of Walter Krivitsky.
8. Affidavit of Albert Goldman, dated August 9, 1940.

The present document has been prepared for judicial purposes and not for political aims. But the criminal action of the so-called Communist Party of Mexico comes as a result of political aims. The attempt of May 26 was of the same character. It is impossible to understand the technique of this crime and even less the motives which caused it, without discovering, although it may be at great depths, the substratum of political activity, behind the attempt.

At the present time public opinion has no doubt about the fact that the attempt was organized by the GPU, principal organ of Stalin's domination. The oligarchy of the Kremlin has a totalitarian character, that is to say, it subjugates all of the social, political, and ideological functions of the life of the country and destroys the least manifestations of criticism and of independent opinion. The totalitarian character of the policies of the Kremlin are not the result of the personal character of Stalin, but rather result from the situation of the new governing clique which is before the face of the people.

Lacking information, ideas, or independent influence, the leaders of the sections of the Komintern know too well that their situation is made or unmade along with that of the Kremlin. In the economic sense they live on the alms of the GPU. Their fight for existence is thus reduced to a desperate defense of the Kremlin against any opposition. They cannot begin to understand the justice, and for that reason, the danger of criticism coming from those called Trotskyists. But this doubles their hatred of me and my partisans. Just like their masters in the Kremlin, the leaders of the Communist parties cannot criticize the true ideas of the Fourth International, but by having recourse to falsifications and deceits, which are exported from Moscow in unlimited quantities. In conduct of the Mexican Stalinists, there is similarly, nothing "national": they simply translate into Spanish the policies of Stalin and the orders of the GPU.

Translated by:

John G. McCormick (1-8)
Jack R. Alsbaugh (9-12)

2706 Gulf Building

HOUSTON, TEXAS

FBI HOUSTON

OCTOBER 30, 1940

5:30 PM

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2 NOV 2 1940

DIRECTOR AND SACS
EL PASO
LOS ANGELES
PHOENIX
SAN ANTONIO
SAN DIEGO
SAN FRANCISCO

CHARLES OLNEY CORNELL WHO ADMITS HE WAS SECRETARY TO LEON TROTSKY CROSSED THE BORDER AT LAMARCO TEXAS AFTERNOON IN NINETEEN THIRTY-IX FORD COACH BLUE GRAY COLOR BEARING TEXAS LICENSE 7 NINEBIRK - TWO NINE EIGHT. THESE LICENSE PLATES ISSUED AT LAMARCO TEXAS SEPTEMBER FOURTH NINETEENTHIRTY IN CORNELL WHO GAVE HIS ADDRESS NINETEEN VICTORIA AVENUE COYOACAN MEXICO DF. CORNELL PURCHASED ACCORDING TO CORNELL FROM MRS. CHARLES CORNELL OF NEW YORK AND TROTSKY IN MEXICO BUT WHO HAS RETURNED TO LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA. CORNELL STATES HE IS GOING TO VISIT MR. CHARLES CORNELL SIX THIRTY FOUR SPRING VILLA LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA. CORNELL HAS IN HIS POSSESSION INSTANTIVE MM MOTION PICTURE FILM WITH SOUND IN SPANISH DEPICTING THE MURDER PLACE AND ASSASSINATION OF TROTSKY AS WELL AS THE PLACE OF FIRST ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE TROTSKY AND STATES THAT HE INTENDS TO TURN THIS FILM OVER TO MR. CANNON OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL OF NEW YORK CITY. CORNELL DOES NOT STATE WHETHER HE INTENDS TO GO TO NEW YORK OR WHETHER CANNON WILL COME TO LOS ANGELES. CORNELL STATES THAT HE WAS IN MEXICO ONE AND ONE HALF YEARS WITH TROTSKY, THAT HE CURRENTLY CAME FROM TWO ONE SEVEN NINE STREET FREMONT CALIFORNIA WHERE HIS FATHER IS A CORNELL BUILDING CONTRACTOR STILL RESIDES. CORNELL DESCRIBED AS FORTYTHREE

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DATE: 9-10-41

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HOUSTON, TEXAS

BEING BORN COCHISE, ARIZONA MARCH FOURTEEN NINETEEN ELEVEN, FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, ONE HUNDRED FIFTY POUNDS, SLIMMER BUILD, BLACK HAIR, BROWN EYES, DARK COMPLEXIONED, WEARS GLASSES, GRADUATE OF HOWA COLLEGE IN FRESCO AND TAUGHT GRADE SCHOOL AT FRISCO CALIFORNIA. CORNELL HAS IN HIS POSSESSION A NUMBER OF LETTERS INDICATING THAT HE HAD KNOWLEDGE OF WORK BEING DONE AMONG THE SAILORS UNION AND "CUP" IN SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS DO NOT INDICATE WHAT UNION OR WHAT TYPE OF WORK. ONE LETTER DATED JUNE THIRTEEN NINETEEN THIRTYONE FROM NORMAN MINI THREE TWO THREE ONE ONE-HALF RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA STATES "IN A WORD, ABSOLUTELY EVERYTHING IS TO BE SACRIFICED TO CONVINCE I THAT THE PARTY SUPPORTS HIM COMPLETELY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT." NO INDICATION AS TO IDENTITY OF L. EXCEPT THE NAME "LUNDENBERG" APPEARS IN ANOTHER LETTER. NO INDICATION AS TO WHAT GOVERNMENT IS BEING STRUGGLED AGAINST. CORNELL INDICATED HE WAS GOING TO SELL THE AUTOMOBILE IN HIS POSSESSION BUT DID NOT INDICATE WHEN OR HOW HE WOULD PROCEED TO LOS ANGELES. BUREAU REQUESTS DIRECTOR SUGGESTION OF CORNELL AND DESIRES TO BE ADVISED TELEGRAPHICALLY OF PERTINENT INFORMATION RELATIVE TO HIS ACTIVITIES IN YOUR DISTRICTS. YOUR OFFICES WILL BE NOTIFIED BY OTHER OFFICES WHEN HE IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE YOUR DISTRICT.

RICHMOND

CC BUREAU ✓

EL PASO

LOS ANGELES

MEMPHIS

SAN ANTONIO

SAN DIEGO

SAN FRANCISCO